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THE CAUCASIAN CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE THOMPSON-AYCOCK DEBATE,

An Interesting. Discussion Between two Champions—One of the Democratic, the Other of the Populist Party.

BOTH ABLE SPEAKERS.

Mr. Aycock Says it was a Grand Spectacle When the Revolt was Made From the Democratic Party in 1892, but Fails to Show That if Populists Were Justified in Leaving the Democratic Party in 1892 Wherein They are not Justified in Remaining out of it 1898—The Negro the Text of Mr. Aycock's Speech—Dr. Thompson Shows That if it Were Necessary for the Peoples Party to be Organized why it is Necessary for it to Live as a Political Organization—The Destruction of the Populist Party the First and Chief Object of the Democrats.

As per appointment Mr. Charles B. Aycock and Dr. Cyrus Thompson met at Hood's Swamp, Wayne county, last Thursday for a joint debate of political issues. THE CAUCASIAN had a reporter on the field and presents below a report of the debate. It seeks, without bias, toward either side, to give a correct report of the arguments advanced by both.

Mr. Aycock made the opening speech. After his disapproval of the arrangement of the speeches, saying that he thought that in as much as he made the opening speech at Concord that the justice of the case would require the oposition to open today, he launched in to his subject as follows.:

"In 1892, for the first time in 20 years or more there came a division among the white people of North Carolina. Neighbor was set against neighbor, friend against friend, brother against brother, and father against son. In those bitter days the gentlemen who left the Democratic party insisted that they were compelled to go out of the Democratic party because they could not support, and would not support Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States; that he was a goldbug and monopolist, and that for their party they would take up all that they hled dear and go and remove from the old home and the old fireside. They could not wait for us to work it out insiide the Democratic party. They said that times were hard, that cotton was selling at something about five cents per pound, that wheat was selling for forty cents per bushel, that meat was selling for nothing, and they could not afford to stay in the Democratic party while the currency was contracted and silver struck down at the hand of a Democratic President, and that calling upon God to help them they would go out and establish a party that would bring prosperity to the country; that they would increase the currency of the country and bring about a condition that would enable us to sell our farm products at such prices as would improve the condition of the farming classes

A Grand Spectacle.

Those men were in earnest; those men were honest. And I stand here to-day in the face of this assembly (a great proportion of whom are Democrats), and I declare to you that it was a magnificent spectacle when, inside of four months from the birth of the Populist party, it was enabled to roll up 47,000 votes at the polls in November in this State. We Democrats did not like it. We were mad about it. We were terrorized by it. And we were mad. But at this long distance period I can say that I knew then that conservative old North Carolina could not be thus shaken from her moorings without there being some great cause at the bottom of it; and while we differed from them, still deep down in the heart of every man he knew that these hard times meant something and these people were in earnest."

Here Mr. Aycock stated that in those days (1892) Populist speakers talked of the necessity of increasing the currency, about the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the necessity of raising the price of cotton, and of reducing the expenses by cutting salaries, etc., but he declared that when Dr. Thompson came to speak to-day they would not hear one word about this needed legislation. Referring to salaries he said that while Dr. Thompson was out speaking to them that it would take two bales to pay his expenses for the two days necessary to make the trip there and back, but that he had not heard of Dr. Thompson requesting that his salary be reduced.

Mr. Aycock then began to arraign fusionists. Explaining what a fusionist was he illustrated it by the following incident said he was told of John R. Smith:

"They were holding a revival some years ago, and during the course of the revival the preacher called on all the Christians to stand up and be counted. The most of them stood up, and after he had counted them he said: 'Please be seated, and those of you who are not Christians will please stand up and be counted' And everybody that had not stood up under first call but John R. arose and he kept his seat. The preacher had his eye on him and said: 'My friend, I observe you did not rise under either call. Are you not either a Christian or a sinner?' 'No sir,' said John R. 'I am a fusionist.'"

Continuing Mr. Aycock said: "Well, the fusionists came into power in 1895. They turned us out of office. We rebelled against it. I made seventy-five speeches in that campaign trying to keep the thing from being done, for I know what an office is. Its the best tasting thing in the world. Some of these old men here remember the apple brandy they had before the war that they kept until it got old and juicy and so good it made you wish your throat was as long as the Erie canal." But that apple brandy, he said, was nothing to compare to a good office, and for this reason the Democrats did not want to be turned out.

Mr. Aycock declared that the legislatures of 1895 and 1897 came into power under the promise distinctly made to reduce expenses.

"Now" said he, "I call upon Dr. Thompsen to show you what salaries they have cut down and what offices they have abolished? He will be compelled to admit that they have increased expenses."

Referring to his charge of an increase of expenses he said that he had noticed that some man was handing around in the crowd an open letter from J. W. Denmark to himself in which Mr. Denmark stated that he had the figures wrong. Picking up a copy of the report of Auditor, he said:

"Here is a book issued by a man who cannot tell a lie, Hal. W. Ayer. Well, Ayer published this book, and here are the figures as he presents them. If it is a lie it is his lie, it is not my lie. He got out this book, got his name on the back of it, and it is the annual report of the auditor of the State of North Carolina, and I am going to read you these figures. Here is the sum total of the complete record in North Carolina, and no man can deny it and no man will refute it. What does the report show? Let me read you the last three years of Democratic rule. The Democrats spent in 1892 $1,057,933.60; in 1893 $1,319 648 10; in 1894 they spent $1;195,620.25; or a total for the three years of $3,573,201 95. And since these people that were going to show us how to legislate came into power (and they have been in power for three years), the first year that they got the legislature they spent $1,-349,335 65; in 1898 they spent $1,-566 27; in 1897 they spent $1,364,-048.29; or a total for the three years of $3,959,950.21. In other words, they spent more in the three years that they were in power than we did during the previous three years by $386,748.26. Now in fairness to them they ought to be credited with $65,000 for an extra legislature. Dr. Thompson says they ought to be credited with $70,000. I say $65,000 because that is what the previous Democratic legislature has cost for the last few years. But the first legislature that met in 1895 (after they came into power) spent some seventy thousand dollars for running the legislature. I have got the figures here of what it cost to pay the Senate and House employees in the legislature of 1897. The Democratic legislatures of 1891 and '93 cost $128,994.79. The fusion legislature of 95 and 97 cost $143,027.49. In other words, they spent more to run their two legislatures by $14,082.70 than we paid, and they did that in the name of five cent cotton and forty cent wheat. Now listen. The Senate employees in the last session of the legislature of North Carolina, the men that they employed to wait on the Senators and there are only about fifty Senators) cost the state of North Carolina $11,592.28; the House employees cost $10,195.27."

Continuing his comparison of the expenses under Democratic management and Populist management, he said:

"I have got the average figures here of the cost of the Democratic government in North Carolina. We were in power for twenty-four years in North Carolina, and during that twenty-four years the average annual expenses of the State were $853,585 67. Under the three years of Populist rule the expenditures have been $1,319,983.40. In other words their average annual expense has been $566,097.73 in excess of the average annual expenses under the Democratic government."

With reference to the legislature of 1897 he said:

"I am getting down now to the legislature of 1897, and when a man gets down there he has gotten down mighty low. I never do feel real mean except when I think about the legislature of 1897, and when I think about that legislature I do feel little and mean and sorry and good for nothing, because that was as good for nothing a body as any people ever were disgraced by having in session."

In this connection he read the editorial which appeared in THE CAUCASIAN during the legislature condemning the action of the men who had betrayed the people. He also read editorially from the Progressive Farmer along the same line. Referring to the action of the bolting Populists in voting for Pritchard he asked: "Now, Doctor, did they buy them? They succeeded in beating you although the Democrats had met in caucus saying they would join in electing a free silver man to the Senate.

Mr. Aycock declared that under the resolutions passed by the Populist convention offering cooperation with the Democrats that Dr. Thompson was a usurper when he assumed authority to fuse with the Republicans. He read the resolutions offered by the People's Party to the Democratic party, and without one word of apology for the Democrats for refusing such an eminently fair proposition, he declared that they gave authority to co-operate only with some party or faction of a party that endorsed these principles, and then asked if Chairman Holton had re-written the Republican platform that it endorsed these principles.

The negro was of course the text of his speech all through. It was the frame work of all that he said. His appeals to race prejudice were as eloquent as they were passionate.

Referring to Jim Young, he used a beautiful play of language in describing the affliction of the deaf, dumb and blind, and charged that the administration had put them under the control of this negro politician.

"We read" he said, "in St. John, when he saw that splendid vision of the multitude gathered around the throne of God, the angel asked: "who are these?" He said: "Thou knowest, these are they who have come up through great tribulation and washed their robes white in the blood of the Lamb." These are they who have come up through tribulation, and when I have looked into the faces of the little blind children of North Carolina, I said, surely, surely, if men and women and children come up to that throne and join in the praise of God first through great tribulation, when God saw fit to afflict these little children with blindness he was creating a new order of angels and are angels. And yet you have taken these little white children and put them under the control of this infamous negro politician in North Carolina."

Mr. Aycock apologized for Mr. Frank Winston, the Democrat who is now organizing "White Union Clubs" over the State, but who is the man who wrote to George H. White, the negro Congressman from this State, telling him that he wanted his support for judge, and that it would be an honor to him to ride the circuit with this negro, by saying that Mr. Winston at the time he wrote the letter was a Republican.

Mr. Aycock again grew eloquent. He assumed that the white womanhood of North Carolina demanded that the Democratic party be again placed in power. He said:

"The goddess of North Carolina Democracy is the white womanhood of the State, represented in sculpture by the marble figure of a beautiful maiden, expressing our highest ideal of beauty both in form and spirit, and standing in an attitude of appeal to us for protection. In the name of that goddess I come to the white people of Wayne county and I demand that protection for the womanhood of the State. Across the Atlantic ocean there is a little country from which our ancestors came. It is a small territory but it dominates a great portion of the surface of the globe. The sun never sets on the Kingdom of Great Britain. The governor and ruler of that mighty empire is a woman. She is old; she is not beautiful; she is not even learned, and yet the greatest men of all England find their chiefest pleasure, their highest delight in ready obedience to her commands. And whenever an Englishman steps upon the green earth and the band strikes up "God save the Queen" he takes off his hat and stands uncovered until the music ceases. We have in North Carolina a Queen. It is the aggregated womanhood of the State. In the name of that Queen of North Carolina, I call upon you white men, Democrats, Populists, Republicans, to rally to the cause of Democracy this year and let us put an end forever to this strife, this outrage, this wrong."

DR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

Dr. Thompson then arose to speak. He expressed his appreciation of the fact that the Democratic party had selected Mr. Aycock as the one man of their party to stand before him, as he regarded Mr. Aycock as one of their best and most eloquent speakers. Continuing, he said: "The change which goes on in the minds of the Democratic speakers from year to year and from month to month is absolutely remarkably astonishing. When we began our organization in 1892 we were hated by the Democratic party, and the one avowed purpose of every Democratic candidate and speaker everywhere in the land was to make Populism odious throughout the State of North Carolina and to damn irrevocably any man who had the courage to cast his fortune with this new organization."

Referring to Mr. Aycock's eulogy of the action of the Populists in quitting the Democratic party in 1892. Dr. Thompson said:

"My friend said at Concord, and he has said here to-day that the greatest political spectacle ever held in the State of North Carolina was the revolt of the honest yeomanry out of the Democratic party in 1892, the organization of that party and the casting of 47,000 votes for a gubernatorial candidate within four months from the birth of the organization. He has said here to every Populist who went out then that you were justified in leaving and in building a new organization. I challenged him at Concord, and I challenge him here to-day to show by any comparison of what the Democratic party was in 1892, and what it is in 1898, if we are not justified in remaining out of the Democratic party if we were justified in going out of it in 1892. I challenged him at Concord, as he feared the great God and eternal damnation to come and give some sign of regeneration in his party, and he lay as dumb as an oyster in the New River of my good old county of Onslow. I want him to come here and show you any difference between the spirit of the Democratic party in North Carolina to-day—the leadership of the Democratic party in the State of North Carolina to-day, the head and controling element of the Democratic party to-day, to show wherein there is any difference in it now and in 1892, when Mr. Simmons with his secret circular deprived many an honest yeoman of his vote, and when by his ruling prior to that time he said that if a man could not swallow Grover Cleveland that he was not a Democrat and could not participate in any Democratic primary or convention. I said in my Clinton speech that if the Democratic party can be shown to be now such that if it had been the same in 1892 we would not have left it, then the one thing for every Populist in North Carolina to do is to leave the Peoples Party and go back into the Democratic party. If that cannot be shown then the sensible thing for every Populist in North Carolina to do is to stay in his party to fight for his party, to fight his ancient enemy, this ballot box stuffing ballot box perjuring Democratic party in the State of North Carolina."

Referring to Mr. Aycock's appeal for the womanhood of the State, he said:

"He talks of and makes an appeal for the white womanhood of the State. There no man that has a higher regard for womanhood than I have. Old as I am, I never see a beautiful woman that I do not take off my hat, drop my work and behold her and feel glad that God made her. I never would do anything to dishonor her; I never would do anything that would dishonor her offspring, the bright blue-eyed children that God lays in her lap, and so help me God, as the way offers itself I will fight monopoly, I will fight the gold standard, in the Democratic party and in the Republican party and wherever I find it, because I know that curse lies still upon the country robbing womanhood of the luster of the eye and the rosiness of the cheek, pulling from the suckling the bread and nourishment from which it should grow, and taking from the masses of the offspring of the common men the opportunity to grow, to develop, and to go on toward that far off Heaven to which the whole creation in God's good Providence should move."

Dr. Thompson refered to Mr. Aycock's promises in 1892 that if a Democratic administration throughout was elected and did not enact free silver legislation, etc, that he would quit the party and go to the Peoples Party, and said:

"Grover Cleveland was elected but did absolutely nothing for the people. A perfectly complete Democratic Administration which did not reverse a single Republican policy or tendency of government; gold standard, issuance of bonds, high tariff, and everything which the Republican party had put into effect by legislative enactment, so also did the Democratic party, whether by legislative enactment or interpretation by Mr. Cleveland."

Then asking if Mr. Aycock had kept his promise, he said:

"No. No. But there was this thing that held Mr. Aycock. Cleveland gave him a position which paid him from four to six thousand dollars a year, He told you how sweet it was."

"He said that in 1892 we could not wait until they had worked it out inside of the party. No. We had too much sense to wait that long. He has waited. I want him to tell you what has been worked out inside his party by his waiting for the things he agreed to follow in 1892. See if he tells you."

Referring to Mr. Aycock's charge that he would not discuss the issues he discussed in 1892, he said:

Has he offered you anything to-day that would better the low price? He has talked it black but the negro is not hurting the price of my cotton and yours. He said that I say nothing about free silver 16 to 1. I tell you if he could lay down the negro racket as he laid it down in 1896 I would go on the stump wherever I could in North Carolina and advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I would advocate the issuance of money direct by the government without the intervention of banks; I would advocate in detail everything that I have ever advocated on the stump. I would like to know why he does not come and advocate it now? Why he brings up the question of negro to prevent a man from discussing these great political economic questions. If they would let us have these political issues in North Carolina we would do it. The Democratic party has no issue now but the negro; it never has had any issue in politics since the war but the negro; it never has pretended to have any issue in politics but the negro with the single exception of its campaign of 1896. It said in that campaign nothing about the negro. It burned up its history of the Fred Douglass legislature, it did not use it for the reason that it thought that the great honest rank and file of the Democratic party were ready to leave the party because of its hypocrisy when it had complete power; that these men were ready to go into the Peoples Party, so in order to save the Democratic organization, and for that only they went to Chicago and stole the foremost planks of our platform and nominated William J. Bryan as their candidate. Now then that that Presidential election is off are they saying anything about Mr. Bryan? Did their papers ever print his open letter to the New York Journal advising co-operation of the silver forces throughout the State of North Carolina?"

Here Dr. Thompson took up the question of fusion with the Republicans He first called attention to the fact that the People's Party wanted to co-operate with the Democratic party all along the line in 1896 as well as in 1898, but that the Democratic machine would not listen to such a plan until near the close of the campaign when they saw they were beaten, and that then they were very anxious to co-operate. He called attention to the patriotic action of the Peoples Party in nominating William J. Bryan, and showed that some of Bryan's worst enemies are men now controlling the Democratic organization, the men who put up the Palmer and Buckner wing of the Democratic party and voted that ticket, and that when they did not do that they scratched People's Party electers for Bryan, and that when they did not do either of these two things they voted for McKinley outright. He also called attention to the resolutions offered the Democratic party as a basis for co-operation in 1898 which were not only rejected by the Democratic convention but the Convention authorized the Democratic committee to take no further action looking toward co-operation with the Peoples Party. He declared that the first and only object of the Democratic party was the destruction of the People's Party as an organization.

That self preservation, as of nature, was the first law of a political organization. That the Republican party was willing for the Peoples Party to live while the Democratic party was not.

Continuing he said:

"If I love the principles of the Peoples Party; if I know the Republican party will never enact our principles into law, what hope is there for the enactment of Populist principles except that the Peoples Party may live? If we live we will accomplish something when we are strong enough; and we are going to live, we are not going to die. We are going to live in this campaign and in 1900 we are going to meet in national convention and we will nominate Bryan for the presidency

[Continued on 2d page.]

SEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH

On Money, Transportation and Transmission of Intelligence —The Three Leading Questions

BEFORE THE PEOPLE TODAY

He Tells of the Great Power That Trusts and Monopolies Wield—How Six Men Can Control the Transportation of the American People—On State Matters the Democrats try to Evade the Issues by Squealing "Nigger"—An Onslow Negro Incident.

Senator Butler returned to North Carolina Tuesday and left his home at Elliott City the following day for Jacksonville, where he was billed to speak September 15th. The Senator reached here the evening preceding, and was in excellent physical condition and good health.

The 15th was the day for the Populist Party county convention, and the court-house was packed with members of all three parties, though the Populists greatly outnumbered the other two. A great many failed to hear the speech, because there was not standing room in the building. Judging from the size of the crowd, the Senator occupies a great place in the hearts of North Carolinians.

The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock M., when Alex. H. Koonce, of Richlands, stepped forward to introduce Senator Butler. He reviewed in a few and appropriate words the Senator's celebrated fight for the Railroad Commission in North Carolina, his stand in Congress against the $3,000,-000 subsidy paid to the Southern Railway for postal cars, his advocacy for savings banks, and his work in behalf of the farmers of the nation. "He has fought for the rights of the people ever since he has been old enough to fight for anything, and is distinctively a man of the people."

Senator Butler spoke in substance as follows: He reviewed the political situation now existing in the Western States, and compared those States to North Carolina. The issue in the west is financial reform. It is a fight between free silver and the gold standard. The issue is squarely drawn; it is a fight to the finish. Out west the goldbug Republicans in some States, and the goldbug Democrats in others, are trying to sidetrack the main issues. They have raised the questions that have a local interest only, in a vain effort to hide their records on the financial situation. It is difficult to tell who the real friends of silver are. They profess to be in favor of silver, knowing that the great majority of the people are deeply in earnest for silver, with the hope that by fooling the people they can get elected to some office. Here in North Carolina the goldbugs have raised the race issue to divert the attention of the people from the main questions at stake. You can tell them. The real friends of silver are not afraid to face the issues and come out boldly and discuss the questions of prime importance, while the goldbugs, monopoly tools and railroad attorneys howl, "nigger, nigger," from one end of the State to the other. "That is what I have been invited here for, 'to tear the lion's skin from some Jackass,' and show you people that a jackass is concealed beneath." A goldbug, while professing to believe in reform, has stole the livery of heaven to serve the devil in; he could not serve him so well in any other way.

There are three great questions before the American people which they must settle and settle right, 1st. Money; 2d, Transportation; 3d, Transmission of Intelligence. These then are instruments of commerce. When you control the instruments of commerce, you control the happiness and well-being of the people. Money is the first essential in the exchange and transfer of products. Men must have money. He may own all the land and property in a county and then is helpless without money; his property is sold at a sacrifice to get money. Money is the artery of commerce. "I might hold my finger on the artery leading to my hand till it turned black and rotted off for the want of circulation." This illustrates the part money plays in our commercial life. He who controls the volume of money, controls the price of every thing. This power belongs to Congress, but delegated it to the banks. If you issue money, you are sent to the penetentiary. The banks have been given this power by Congress. "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the volume thereof." Let it still exercise the powers conferred on it by the constitution. There has been no fight against the National Banks by a President since Jackson's day, till Bryan was nominated in '96. The money changers are now whetting their knives to cut Bryan's throat in 1900. They want a gold-bug nominated as a Democrat and a gold-bug as a Republican. Then they will laugh at the people scuffle for their election, while they themselves are conscious they will be taken care of, no matter which wins. The silver men must unite. They are in the majority and can win over the opposition any time, when they make an honest fight. It is the traitors in the ranks of the silver advocates who are the most dangerous. They profess to favor reform while at heart they favor the gold standard. Draw the issue in North Carolina. Make the hypocrites stand up and be counted. You will have a chance to vote for Bryan in 1900. "We are going to nominate him. If silver was right in 1896, it is right now. If co-operation for this issue was good then, it is good yet."

Transportation is the second instrument of commerce. "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce between the States." Practically speaking, six men control the railroads of the United States and they are the agents of the Rothschilds, the London Jews. England is trying to dictate our financial policy by controlling the instruments of commerce. The railroads can build up one town and tear down another; they can make one industry and throttle another; they can discriminate against one State and in favor of another. "Why, when I was out West, I knew railroads to haul goods to one town over a distance of 500 miles for 48 cts., and carry the same goods to a town 300 miles further for 22 cts, less than one-half rebate." That is more power than your State Legislature has, it has more power than Congress has. "Your State Legislature would not dare tax one man a dollar an acre for land and then tax the man who owned the next tract two dollars an acre." The Czar in that benighted land of Russia, would not dare to exercise such power. A trust has more power than any king, it can make or unmake, it builds up and then tears down, it can give one town prosperity and stifle another. "Six men in the United States can sit down around this table and make out an order to lock every railroad wheel in this country tomorrow morning, not one who I would move. They can raise rates or put them down." It is a trust. It is eating up the life of commerce. "A trust is nothing more nor less than a cancer on the body politic, an eating cancer." "It must be taken out by the roots, and the blood be purified before the physical man can be cured." This is true of a trust. If you destroy a trust, it will organize under some other form, it is a co-operation. If you stop one, two more heads spring up in its place. "Did you ever go out in the fields and cut down sassafras bushes? Two come where there was only one before. You must dig up the roots to get rid of the bush." This is the way a trust works. We have a Republican Anti-Trust Law and a Democratic Anti-Trust Law, and yet trusts live and flourish. Why is it? McKinley denounced trusts, so did Cleveland. Why do they still grow? You must remove the conditions that give them life. Trusts are formed when prices are declining, they die out when prices rise. How did the Democrats vote on the rate question in the last legislature? They voted against a reduction and all the while they say we are opposed to trusts. "Why, these trusts will break up a rich man if he ever brings suit against them. They make an example of every one. They take him through all the Federal courts, first to Richmond and then they drag him on to Washington city, making an example of him. They break him completely up, even if he has a just cause. Is that right?" The Democrats say we are opposed to government by injunction but they voted against a Populist measure in the last legislature to stop all this. They cry "nigger" and say we favor free silver, we oppose trusts, we oppose government by injunction but when the time comes, they vote against the people and in favor of trusts, monopolies and combines. Mr. Simmons favors free silver, don't he? Well, just before Bryan's nomination he gave out an interview to the Washington Post saying, "North Carolina is safe for Cleveland and gold."

The transmission of intelligence is the third instrument of commerce. "I am going to lay down a sound logical proposition now. The man who controls what you read, controls what you think, the man who controls what you think, controls what you do, the man who controls what you do, controls your vote, and the man who controls your vote, controls your pocket book." Should the transmission of intelligence become a monopoly? No; it should be controlled and regulated by the government for the public good. The Postoffice Department was placed in the hands of the government, why? Because our forefathers saw that it was a monopoly. "It is useless" said they, "to break away from England and monopolies and then build up the same evils here among ourselves." A letter goes from here to New York for two cents. The mails are used for the benefit of the public. If this branch of the government had been left in the hands of private individuals it would have created a trust. Instead of two cents the trust would have charged something like ten cents. You pay twenty-five cents for a telegram in this State. If you send it out of the State to Richmond or Washington, you pay fifty cents. Had you sent me one out west it would have cost you probably $1 50. This is a monopoly on the transmission of intelligence. "These three reforms, money, transportation, transmission of intelligence, and their relative bearing on the property and well being of the people. I have tried to make as plain as possible. "On State matters I don't know a great deal. I have been out of the State for some time and have had none of the State papers to follow me. I find things about as I expected, the goldbugs are trying to sidetrack the main issues before the people. You always know where to find every man, no matter how long you may stay away. I regret very much some things that have happened. I think some of the colored voters have allowed themselves to be used as tools by the goldbugs. We had them dead, but some have given these fellows an excuse to pump a little wind in their cause again. I am a friend to the colored man in his place, out of his place I am not. And I am a friend to the white man in his place. I would be a better friend to some if they were in their place, the penetentiary, where they belong. This is a white man's government and will continue to be. But some white men have become awfully scared of the negro, notwithstanding there is only one negro to every four white men. They even tremble in their knees, they become so scared. I believe the colored man should have justice and equality before the law. I will fight as hard as any man to keep the races in their proper places You colored men may not understand this, you may get mad, but if you were all out of the State or if you would quit voting we could lick the goldbugs out of their boots in this State by 25,000 majority. I guess they are howling "nigger" down here are they? (a voice from the audience) "they are howling it right much." "I guess they are howling about this poor old colored man over here in the poor house who is full of sores and has a white woman to wait on him and clean up after him, are they? Whenever a Democratic or any other administration does a thing like that, it ought to down it to disgrace."

The Senator was applauded to the echo all through his magnificent and able argument. The writer regrets that he is unable to give his speech verbatim. It ought to be read by every voter in the State. The applause was terrific when he hit the Democratic county administration for the way they have been conducting affairs at the poor house. It was plain that he had "torn the lions skin from the jackass and behold a jackass was underneath." The cloak in the form, of the race issue, was ruthlessly torn from professing silver men, and goldbugs stood revealed. Make them face the issues, Senator, the people are behind you and Onslow Populists are square in line again.

Pay for Writers.

A weekly paper at Wilmington offers to pay for news from all parts of the State, and for articles on all kinds of subjects when written by North Carolinians. It seeks to be a home paper for all North Carolinians. It wishes to find news correspondents and contributors. People who can write or think they can, or would like to try, are invited to send in their attempts. For particulars address New Weekly, Wilmington, N. C.

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Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

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to send us $1.00 and get the date moved up for another year. We cannot continue subscriptions that have expired. Please attend to this at once

HUSTLING AGENTS WANTED.

See announcement on first page headed "Hustling Agents." We want 25,000 new subscribers and want them right away. To get them we have decided to offer THE CAUCASIAN in clubs of five for three months for only $1. This will furnish the paper to every one of these subscribers through the campaign, giving not only the facts and the truth about this important campaign, but also the best and most compact presentation of the war and peace news each week.

We want every one of our subscribers to send us at least one club. To every man, woman and child who will go to work and canvass their neighborhoods or township or county for new subscribers, we will give a good commission. Send for sample copies, subscription blanks, and return envelopes. When you show that you are in earnest by sending in your first order, we will ive you terms. Address

THE CAUCASIAN COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C

THE MONEY CHANGERS AND TRUSTS HAVE JUDGE CLARK CONDEMNED.

The treatment of Judge Clark by the Trustees of Trinity College shows to what an alarmingly extent the trusts and monopolies are gaining influence and control over colleges that accept big donations from such sources. Judge Clark's crime is that he is a friend of the people and an able and dangerous opponent to the trusts and monopolies. The trustees of Trinity College, in their action toward Judge Clark, have clearly taken the side of the trusts and monopolies and indicated clearly that the gift which the trustees have accepted from the trusts has caused them to stop condemning trusts and to really become the champions and defenders of the trusts and monopolies. It is sad! It is shocking! It is alarming! In oder to break the conspiracy of gold and monopoly to enslave our people and undermine our institutions, it is necessary for the churches and colleges and newspapers and every religious and moral agency to stand solidly together and fight the money power and the monopolies and trusts and at least to keep themselves pure by driving the money changers out of the Temple. The money power and the trusts know this and therefore they have determined to muzzle as far as possible these moral and religious forces.

Judge Clark in the speech which he prepared to make before the Trustees of Trinity College, warning them of this danger and pointing out the conspiracy formed by the bankers and the trusts to control the colleges in the interest of the gold standard and monopolies, says:

Let me, as a matter of public importance, read as a part of my remarks extracts from a pamphlet I have in my hand issued by that eminently wealthy and hence intensely respectable association, the American Bankers Association, of which one of the Trustees of this college is an officer. It is a pamphlet which is not sent to every one—a rather exclusive one—a rather exclusive affair probably. At its session in October, 1889, it passed this, "Resolved, that the Executive Council is hereby directed to carefully consider and if possible to devise some feasible plan whereby this Association may encourage or promote the organization of a school or schools of finance among our institutions of learning and report upon the same to the next convention." At the convention of 1890, in the address of Prof. James, delivered by request and approved by the Association, he said it was a pleasure to discuss the subject of establishing these schools before a body of men "who have unusual means of influencing public opinion in regard to it," and said it was possible "to revolutionize every college in the country." He reported that Mr. Wharton had already "secured the establishment of one such school" at the University of Pennsylvania "by the gift of $100 000 to the University." He further said that "beyond all question in this country the great merchant prince, the railroad president, the great manufacturer and banker, have succeeded to the place of power once held by the great orator, statesman, lawyer or clergyman. The professional class is losing ground, the business world gaining it. Whether for weal or woe, the control of government, of society, of education, of the press, yes, even of the church, is slipping more and more rapidly into the hands of the business classes, and it is this class which to an ever increasing extent will dominate our political and social life."

Down with manhood, up with the dollar. The proposition is at least clearly stated. He then speaks of "the existence of wealth for several generations in a family" as "the great means of bringing out the finer sides of life, improving the strain of the stock," and denounces those who do not understand the necessity of that as having "the narrowness and selfishness of the meanest hayseed of them all." He further says that the students in these proposed schools of finance will become journalists, lawyers, college professors and thus able to educate public sentiment. In the "Plan" of these schools adopted by the convention the necessity of "preserving great estates" is dwelt on and that the students therein will become free from "delusions" and instructed as to "the necessity of permanent uniformity or integrity in the coin unit." It is easy to understand what "delusions" the American Bankers Association proposed to educate out of the students. Among the numerous extracts from letters to the Association published with its approval is one from a Southern college president which says:

"It is better to have such schools as integral parts of long established and popular institutions than to set them off to themselves. In this way they can reach a large number of prepared and influential students sooner than any other. The study of finance and economy impinges on the question of human rights. And as moral principles depend, for their power to make vivid and lasting impressions, on religious sanctions, it must follow that those schools in which the ethics of Christianity find a place are best suited to teach the rights and wrongs of financial policies and economic systems."

It takes no keen insight to say what kind of financial teaching the American Bankers' Association proposed for these schools to be established in colleges by the gift of $100,000 each and for which church colleges were to be preferred. Another of the numerous letters from college presidents published by approval, says every college should have an endowed school of finance under the providence of the American Bankers' Association, and adds: "Wealth could not be better employed than in the endowment of schools of Finance," and another says: "It seems to me they are the most efficient antidote against heresies on the currency question." We know what that crowd deems "heresies."

We now turn to page 7 and we find a letter from Dr. John F. Crowell then 'President of Trinity College, N. C.," which says to the American Bankers' Association: "We are now projecting as arrangement by which in 1892-'93 we shall have a course of instruction offered like that carried out in the Wharton school of Finance and Economy in the University of Pennsylvania." It will be remembered that the Wharton School was the first one established by the American Bankers' Association "secured by a gift of $100,000" and whose object and purposes have been outlined in the above extracts.

What the "arrangement" was which "secured" one like it here, whether it has been carried out and whether or not it is still working on the same lines you are better informed than I. My success in procuring information from your minutes as to a matter which concerned myself, after your late resolution of censure, was not such as to encourage me to seek for any on this subject. But I can say that if this is a Methodist college, owned by Methodists, it ought not to teach any particular theory of Finance, in exchange for donations as indicated by the reported proceedings of the American Bankers' Association and the letter of the then President of this college, promising "a course of instruction (in Finance) like that carried out in the Wharton School" of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. The Turkish Janisaries were Christian boys taken from their parents when young, reared and drilled as Mahommedans and then used as a select body of troops to repress the aspirations for liberty of those of their own blood. We want no imitation of that policy in the colleges of this land.

The above shows how bold and audacious the gold and monopoly conspiracy is becoming in its designs against human liberty and Christianity itself. But even if we did not have the above proof and the resolutions passed by the bankers themselves there is abundant proof which can be seen almost every day and everywhere by all the people to show that this black and infamous conspiracy is at work and has been at work steadily for years.

Judge Clark has done a Christian and patriotic duty, not only to his church but to the people of the State in exposing this conspiracy and calling a halt. But the fact that he has told the truth and sounded the alarm has caused him to be condemned by the trustees of his own church College. May God have mercy upon those who are thus forgetting the teachings of the Master and thus openly becoming the unconscious allies or the willing agents of the money changers and their conspirators, the trust and monopolies.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS AND NORTH CAROLINA.

In Texas, ex-Governor Barnet Gibbs, is the Populist candidate for Governor against Congressman Jo Sayers. Mr. Sayers has been pretending to the people of Texas that he was strongly in favor of good government and reforms and the rights of the masses and the rule of the people as was Mr. Gibbs or any Populist. Governor Gibbs determined to test Mr. Sayers sincerety, and so addressed him an open letter in which he proposed to withdraw from the race for Governor and support Sayers, if Sayers would specifically give a pledge to the people to use all of the power of his administration as Governor to enact certain reform legislation which is greatly needed and desired by a majority of the people. This forced Mr. Sayers from under cover. He declined to make the promises, and from now on the campaign in Texas will be lively, interesting and hot.

One of the reforms which Governor Gibbs asked Mr. Sayers to promise the people to work for was the reduction of freight and passenger rates and the forcing of corporations and monopolies to list their property for taxation as the ordinary people do. The railroads in Texas are no doubt furnishing the campaign funds for the Democratic party in that State, as they are in this State, and of course the Democratic candidate could not make promises to support such reforms.

Another measure that Mr. Gibbs asked Mr. Sayers to agree to support was a bill to give the people the right to vote upon important legislation when they showed their desire to vote upon it by a certain per cent of the people petitioning for that privilege. This is the principle of direct legislation, known as the Initiative and Referendum. Mr. Sayers in his reply attempted to ridicule the initiative and referendum, as the goldbug Charlotte Observer has attempted to do in this State. He said the people elected a legislature to pass laws and that the people themselves ought to trust their legislatures and not bother with voting upon laws that the legislatures passed. The railroads and corporation lobbies have corrupted the legislature in Texas and defeated good legislation and succeeded in passing bad legislation as outrageously as they have in North Carolina; and yet Mr. Sayers does not want the people to have a chance to smash the corrupt work of an infamous lobby when it succeeds in debauching a legislature and robbing the people. This method of direct legislation advocated by the Peoples Party not only gives the people the right to pass upon at the polls and repeal any bad law which the legislature puts upon the State, but it gives the people the right by petition to force any legislation to submit any great question to the vote of the people, whether the legislature wants to do it or not. This would restore the power of the government in the hands of the people, where Jefferson said it belonged and intend it to remain. It would drive every corrupt lobby from every legislative hall, for no corporation would go to the expenses of corrupting a legislature to buy legislation or defeat legislation if the people had it in their power to take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box.

What did W. J. Bryan say about direct legislation? He said: "It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declarption of Jefferson that the people are capable of self-government nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds to Lincoln's ideas that this should be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The class of Democrats who are running the party in Texas are against Bryan and his principles just as the Ransom machine in this State who are running the party who are opposed to Bryan and his principles.

THE GOLDBUGS CAPTURE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN MONTANA.

The Press dispatches a few days ago informed the public that the gold element (that is, the hypocrites who pretend to be for silver, but who are really goldbugs) of the Democratic party in Montana has captured the organization and manipulated the State Convention. A few weeks ago this writer was in Montana. A spirited contest was being waged between two factions of the Democratic party for control. Both factions claimed to be for silver. One faction favored co-operation as advised by Bryan and Jones, the other faction opposing it. It was noticeable, however, that every paper and politician that was known to be either openly or secretely opposed to Bryan was opposing co-operation; while every paper and politician that was outspoken for Bryan and his principles and known to be sincere in their position, were fighting for co-operation between the Populists, silver Republicans, and silver Democrats. The gold syndicate and the allied trusts and monopolies, who always keep a big campaign fund raised for political purposes, use some of this goldbug money in every State, in every contest, in some way or manner to divide or defeat the silver forces and to advance the interests of the gold and monopoly crowd. No doubt a large slice of this campaign money was contributed to these hypocrites in Montana who claim to be for silver, but who are, day and night, whetting their knives to stab Bryan and silver both. They won, but they won by stealth, by hypocrisy, and by treachery as the enemies of the people must always win. The people have nothing to fear from an open outspoken enemy. All the goldbugs combined cannot defeat silver, and all the monopolies combined with all the goldbugs cannot keep the people from crushing in monopolies and trusts, unless these goldbugs and monopolies can get traitors and hypocrites on the inside to divide the silver forces and lead them to defeat. Mr. Bryan in his open letter to the New York Journal last spring, advocating co-operation, clearly pointed out this danger. He said that in States where the silver sentiment was strong that the enemies of silver would make as loud professions in favor of silver as the true silver men would, but that this enemy in disguise, while professing to be for silver, would always oppose every plan or method which was sure to bring success for silver and prosperity to the people. The truth of this warning was never better illustrated than by the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina and the recent Democratic State Convention in Montana.

That brilliant and splendid statesman, Congressman Hartman, who repudiated the Republican party with Teller, was turned down by this so-called Democratic convention and a machine Democrat put up against him. It seems to be the deliberate purpose of these goldbugs and railroad Democrats to try to keep silver Republicans from leaving the Republican party. But Congressman Hartman and the free silver Republicans, and the Populist State Convention have formed a co-operative ticket of Populists and free silver Republicans. The fight will now be waged with these hypocrite Democrats on the one side and the Populists and free silver Republicans on the other. Will anyone deny that the best thing that could happen for the cause of free silver would be the defeat of the Democratic ticket in Montana and the election of the Populists and free silver Republican ticket? This will not only be better for silver, but it will be the proper course to insure the nomination of Bryan in 1900 for President. Wherever the goldbug and monopoly element in the Democratic party gets control it is absolutely necessary to defeat the party and crush those false leaders in such a State. It is absolutely necessary to do it in the interest of Bryan and free silver. It is absolutely necessary to do it here in North Carolina.

ARE THEY TRYING TO INCITE RIOT?

H. E. C. Bryant, the staff corrispondent of the Charlotte Observer, in a special to that paper from Tarboro, has the following infamous reference to Hon. W. E. Fountain:

"I noticed, one of these white men in particular as he conversed with various negroes. He is a man of ugly visage. That man proved to be W. E. Fountain, chairman of the Populist State Executive Committee, during the campaign two years ago. He is the man who helped to elect Russell and defeat Guthrie, the candidate of his own party, the man who went through this State with Bryan and then aided in the election of George H. White, the negro Congressman of this district, in fact, the most unprincipled, mean white man in this section of the State, although he lacks the shrewdness of his companion, Lee Person. The decent white people here look upon him as they would a midnight house-burner, and should a riot ever occur, he would be the first man to suffer. He has made himself a menace to the welfare of the community in which he dwells."

THE CAUCASIAN ventures the assertion that no viler slander has appeared in the columns of the State press in many a day than the above infamous extract.

Who is W. E. Fountain? Let us briefly state that he was held in such high esteem in Tarboro that he was, for eight years mayor of that town, and was elected by the Democrats.

He is manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Express Company; Vice-President of the "Bank of Tarboro;" was President of the board of trade, and holds other positions of trust. He has always been very prominent and active in promoting and establishing enterprises in Tarboro; and yet the Staff Correspondent of the Observer, by this vile article, endeavors to create the impression that Mr. Fountain is the "most unprincipled, mean, white man in that section of the State," and no better than a "midnight house burner" who, under the cover of darkness, would destroy the peace and happiness of his fellow citizens, and then, not satisfied with this fiendish characterization, says: "and should a riot occur he would be the first man to suffer." Does not this sound like they are ready to incite riot? Do they think this method of intimidation will drive men to support the goldbug monopoly machine? Do the conservative Bryan men in the Democratic party endorse such methods as these to besmirch the character of good men because they will not bow to the goldbug monopoly machine?

The cuttle-fish Democracy is each day howling "nigger" louder than ever in a desperate effort to muddy the waters and prevent the people from seeing A. B. Andrews in the background putting up the campaign fund on condition that the Democrats stand with with the railroads and betray the people in the next Legislature. It wont work. The people are catching on to the game.

Hon. C. A. Towne, the National Chairman of the Free Silver Republican party, is making a brilliant canvass in his district in Minnesota for Congress. The outlook now is that he will be elected by a safe majority over his Republican opponent, who defeated him two years ago. The Populists have endorsed Mr. Towne, and if the Democrats do not scratch him he will be sure to be elected.

Mr. S. G. Worth, who is now in charge of a fish culture station in Tennessee, will be transferred to North Carolina about the first of October to erect the fish culture station in Eastern North Carolina, which was authorized at last session of Congress. Mr. Worth was for a number of years State Fish Commissioner of North Carolina. At the request of Senator Butler he was transferred to this territory. The North Carolina Fish Cultural Station will be in operation next spring.

Wanted at Once.

WANTED AT ONCE—5,000 voters to assist in raising the circulation of THE CAUCASIAN to 25,000.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.

"I had a severe Cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the Cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S. which was so strongly recommended. The first bottle produced an improvement. I continued the medicine, and in four months the last little scab dropped off. Ten years have elapsed, and not a sign of the disease has returned."

R. F. WILLIAMS,
Gillsburg, Miss.

It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

We notice that the Democratic negro calamity howling organs are announcing that Maj. Guthrie, late candidate of the Peoples Party for Governor will soon take the stump for the Democratic party. THE CAUCASIAN takes the liberty to brand this statement as a lie out of the whole cloth. There was no man in the State more anxious to see the silver forces get together in a co-operative fight against gold and monopoly in this State as advised by Bryan any more than William A. Guthrie. He sent up a solid delegation from his county to the Populist State Convention in favor of such a course. But when the Democratic Convention was captured by the Clevelanddites and slapped Bryan in the face and turned down our proposition there was no man in the State that was more disgusted than he. In fact that is the feeling of all the Populists in the Fifth District who supported Kitchen for Congress two years ago. They today feel it is absolutely necessary to defeat the Democratic party and crush the gang of hypocrites who are managing the party in order to make it possible for the silver forces to unite in the future. It is perfectly natural that every honest and sincere Populist should feel this way. No, Maj. Guthrie will never take the stump for the Democratic machine as long as it is controlled by the gang that is in charge.

HOW MR. UNDERWOOD SCATTERED A CROWD OF DEMOCRATIC NEGRO CALAMITY HOWLERS.

From Clinton Caucasian.]

A few days ago Mr. John W. Underwood, who was a leading Democrat in his township and who is now one of the leading Populists of his section, came to Clinton. He lives in Little Coharie township near the line of McDaniel township. He had not been on the streets ten minutes when Capt. Owen Holmes and several other negro scarecrow Democrats gathered around him. Capt. Holmes asked if there was not a negro road overseer in McDaniels township. Mr. Underwood said yes. Capt. Holmes then asked him how he could as a white man stay in a party that had negro overseers over white men. Mr. Underwood replied that the negro overseer was in a section where there was not a white man and every person who worked the road was a negro. Then turning to Capt Holmes he said: "But I stayed in the Democratic when it put negro overseers over white men and over me." He proceeded to mention the fact that one Ransom Brewer, colored, was appointed overseer to work Bear Skin Swamp. That he was appointed by Democrats and white men were forced to work under him. He also called his attention to the fact that Democrats appointed one Isham Butler, a negro overseer on the public road in his township, and that white men were forced to work under him. He also called his attention to the fact that when Mr. William A. Allen, of Duplin county, and Dr. C. Tate Murphey, of Sampson county, were both in the Senate that that body elected a negro, one Guilford Christmas, to the position of Assistant Sargeant-at-Arms over a one-armed Confederate soldier. Mr. Underwood was proceeding to recite some more Democratic history when suddenly his audience dispersed in several directions Mr. Underwood not having a chance to finish his remarks to his Democratic audience requests us to say that he does not endorse the placing of negroes over white men whether done by the Democratic party or any other party, but that he will not allow the Democratic party by raising this cry of nigger to fool or drive him into voting for a party that is controlled by goldbugs and railroad attorneys. He says that the gold syndicate and the trust and railroad corporations and monopolies are one thousand times more dangerous to the welfare and prosperity of this State and the nation than all of the negroes this side of Africa. He says that it was not a negro that betrayed the interests of the State to the tune of millions of dollars in the midnight ninety-nine year lease. He says it was not a negro who compromised away the back taxes due the State by the Atlantic Coast Line and robbed the treasury of nearly one million dollars. He says that it is not negroes that are causing cotton to sell for four and five cents per pound; but he says he knows it is the men who are responsible for these crimes that are howling nigger to cover their tracks and call attention from their betrayal of the people. Mr. Underwood says he is not only opposed to negro domination but he is equally as much opposed to railroad and monopoly domination.

THE DEMOCRATS TELL IT ONE WAY

While the Books Show the Opposite to Be True—The State Treasury is in Good Condition.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21st, 1898.

HON. W. H. WORTH, State Treasurer

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from Western North Caroline. I found that it is being generally reported in that section of the State, that the State Treasury is bankrupt, not able to pay the bills against the State, and that our bonds are utterly worthless. Will you please give me the truth in this matter. What balance you have in the Treasury and what are our State bonds worth on the market?

An early answer will much oblige,
Yours,
J. Y. HAMRICK.

STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1898.

HON. J. Y. HAMRICK, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As I keep the books Treasurer Worth, has handed me your letter to answer. It surprises him, and me, that there are people in our State so anxious to entirely destroy its credit, that they will make, circulate, and retail such slanders upon her good name. The fact is at the close of business August 31st, 1898, there was in the banks throughout the State just exactly, $388,687.27 of the States money, every cent of it subject to the checks of the State Treasury. As to the bonds there are outstanding today $2.720,000 six per cent. N. C. R. R. construction bonds, these are selling at $1.30 on the dollar on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. On May 5th, 1898, there were outstanding of the 4 per cent. consolidated bonds just $3,368,900, these are worth $1.05 on the dollar, and have been about that figure for the past two years. Trusting these facts will set your fears at rest, I am,

J. W. DENMARK.
Chief Clerk.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
TOLEDO, O.

Sold by Druggist. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Banker's Daughter.

Neither rich nor poor are exempt from catarrh's attack.—Dr. Hartman's unfailing remedy.

AMERICA is cursed with catarrh. Men and women alike are afflicted with it. Catarrh frequently manifests itself by offensive breath. A catarrhal breath is a horror. Especially is this so with a beautiful woman. How many women have failed of their proper destiny through this lamentable defect!

Catarrh comes to the banker's daughter as quickly as to the working girl. We all know some pitiful instances among the fair women of our acquaintance. Every effort to rid themselves of catarrh seems to fail; yet their catarrh can surely be cured and cured permanently by the remedy that has been curing catarrh for forty years.

This remedy is Pe-ru-na, Dr. Hartman's great prescription for all phases of catarrh. If the reader knows any woman with a catarrhal breath tell her to secure Pe-ru-na and take it according to directions, and the result will be a permanent cure, for Pe-ru-na heals the membranes all through the organs of the body and kills catarrh.

Dr. Hartman's books on chronic catarrh are mailed free on application to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O. These books throw new light on catarrh. Pe-ru-na's cures are historical. A whole book full of letters from people cured of catarrh by this great remedy will be mailed to any interested person.

Here is a letter from Mrs. S. B. Bryant, Crawford, Miss.:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—"I suffered about six years with catarrh of the head. I took two bottles of your Pe-ru-na and am now entirely well. It has been two years since I took the Pe-ru-na and I cannot say too much for it."

Special book for women mailed to women only. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

The Thompson-Aycock Debate.

[Continued from 1st page.]

ahead of the Democratic party. Then we will say to them as they said to us in 1896: "Will you make him your candidate, or will you lay aside all that you professed in 1896."

Dr. Thompson then declared that when they failed to nominate Mr. Bryan that the honest rank and file of the Democratic party would see the hypocrisy of the leadership of that party in their campaign of 1896 and would flock to the standard of the Peoples Party, the true friends of Bryan and the principles he represents.

Referring to the negro issue upon which the Democrats are making their campaign, he said to Mr. Aycock:

"Afraid of the negro, are you? We offered to take the negro off of your hands and we offered a proposition to co-operate along the line you professed to believe. You are not afraid of the negro. I charge that the Democratic party is raising the cry of negro not because they are afraid of the negro but because they are afraid to go before the people of North Carolina and declare what they are, goldbugs and monopolists, suppliant tools of the great controlling element of the railroads of the South."

Dr. Thompson then took up the question of increase in the expenses during the three years the Democrats have been out of power to which Mr. Aycock had referred. He showed that from the amount of increase should be deducted the cost of one legislature, because there had been two legislatures in the latter three years (the three anti-Democratic years) while there had been only one during the previous three years under Democratic rule. This he said Mr. Aycock had been forced himself to admit. He then showed that the amount which had been received from the United States government as appropriations to the A. & M. College and the North Carolina Experiment station and paid out to those institutions should also be deducted from this increase in comparing the increase with the increased expenses under Democratic rule for the reason that not until 1895 had this amount ever been audited or any official record made of its receipts and expenditures. The amount he said which should thus be credited is $103,000.00 This would leave he said about two hundred thousand dollars increase. In explanation of this he said it was the tendency of the government to be more expensive, and that this increase was not as much as the consecutive annual increase had been under Democratic administrations, and proved it later on by figures.

Referring in this connection to the expenditures of this administration he said:

"There is not an institution in the State of North Carolina for which an appropriation was made for 1895 and 1897 that is not controlled now as it was in 1895 by a Democrat. The Democratic heads of these institutions asked for these appropriations. Were they necessary or unnecessary? Dr. Miller asked for his appropriation for the asylum here; Dr. Kirby at Raleigh; Dr. Murphy at Morganton, and the people of North Carolina they styled fusionists would not wreck and injure the charitable and educational institutions of the State. They went forward and gave the money that was necessary."

Continuing Dr. Thompson said:

"What is there that was appropriated that the Democratic members of the legislature did not vote for? Not a thing. Not a thing. The appropriations were just and wise and should have been made. I challenged Mr. Aycock at Concord to tell wherein anything had been misspent, and I said to him that it is not a question of what was spent but of what was misspent.

Referring to Mr. Aycock's charge of an increase of about five thousand dollars in the cost of the legislature, Dr. Thompson said: "Why, I have saved enough in my office alone to pay that five times over. I have found a shortage in my office which he cannot answer further than to cartoon me as a hyena on the graves of dead men that will amount to as much as that." (The record of the amount of money saved to the people of North Carolina in the Secretary of State's office under Dr. Thompson's management is set forth in his Clinton speech which was reported in full in THE CAUCASIAN, beginning August 25th.)

Referring to what he had said about increase of expenses under Democratic management being more than increase for the last three years under anti-Democratic management, he pulled the record on Mr. Aycock and gave figures as follows:

In 1893 you spent $262,000 more than you spent in 1892. What made you do it? In 1889 you spent $222 000 more than you spent in 1888. What made you do it? In 1886 you spent $485,000 more than you spent in 1885. What made you do it? In 1891 you spent $199 000 more than you did in 1880 What made you do it?" And so on through their entire period of control.

"If we spent more," said he continuing, "we collected more, and we did not collect it out of the ungallussed men, but we collected it out of the railroads and corporations of the State of North Carolina. We got it out of the men able to pay it, and we spent it judiciously without adding any burdens to the great masses of men in North Carolina."

Dr. Thompson then took up the record of the Democratic party on the negro question and showed that all these many years it had been placing negroes in office. He then paid his respects to the ugly and indecent carroons which appeared in the News & Observer representing Jim Young inspecting the private rooms of the white lady teachers, and referred to the printed statements of the teachers themselves (which appeared in THE CAUCASIAN of recent date) saying they had never seen Jim Young in the institution.

"In 1893" he said "The Democrats appointed a negro on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind committee. In 1891 Mr. Holt, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina put the only negro in the Senate in the committee. There were white Republicans you could have put on if you had desired to give them representation."

He recited other instances of this kind and continuing said:

"And then they come and cry and howl "nigger" in this campaign simply because they have got nothing else to say. Its like the man who wore the linen duster in a snow storm, it was that or nothing."

In the course of his speech in discussing the record of the Peoples Party, he referred to Senator Butler in very complimentary terms, and asked "What man is there here to-day who had not rather have Marion Butler in the Senate than Matt Ransom." He said if there was such a man in the audience he wanted him to stand up, whereupon one Democrat stood up. Dr. Thompson then thanked him for being candid enough to confess that he had rather have a man in the Senate who was a gold standard man and stood by monopolies than a man who was an earnest free silver and anti-monopoly man.

Mr. Aycock then arose for his forty-five minutes rejoinder. This speech could not be said to be argumentative, but for fiery oratory and eloquent abuse it was a masterpiece. Dr. Thompson had called upon him to show wherein the leadership of the Democratic party to day differed from what it was in 1892. His only reply was:

"In 1892 the Democratic party was supporting Grover Cleveland that he declared to be a goldbug; in 1896 it nominated William Jennings Bryan, the great tribune of the common people of America, and he was so good and his platform was so good that you nominated him in your convention at St. Louis."

Mr. Aycock failed to state that that was in 1896 and that this was in 1898 and that the Democratic convention of May 26th last repudiated Mr. Bryan because it was controlled by goldbugs and railroad attorneys many of them who voted for the Palmer and Buckner ticket and many even for McKinley. Besides it was to be inferred from this language above quoted that he considered it a wise and patriotic thing in the Peoples Party to support Mr. Bryan, but he failed to state why he did not consider it a good thing in the last Democratic convention for the Democratic party to accept the proposition for co-operation made by the Peoples Party, when that proposition was based upon the principles advocated by Mr. Bryan and which the Democrats professed to believe, and the acceptance of which proposition would have meant a victory for these principles.

Referring to the reduction of salaries Mr. Aycock stated that he drew from his position given him by Mr. Cleveland about six thousand dollars but that he was willing and anxious for it to be reduced to four thousand dollars and had so recommended.

Mr. Aycock paid a glowing tribute to General Matt Ransom. Dr. Thompson had referred to Ransom as a "polished hypocrite." Mr. Aycock said:

"Is there any man who believes Dr. Thompson would face General Ransom, old as he is and ope foot in the grave, and say that he is a hypocrite? He is a goldbug, yes; but he is a better man than his slanderers. Make the most of it."

Turning to Dr. Thompson, he said:

"Time has been, sir, before you got to drawing six thousand dollars a year, that you loved Matt Ransom and upheld his honor in North Carolina If six thousand dollars can buy your tongue it shall not purchase mine to abuse, nor vilify any man whether he be Democrat or Populist or Republican."

Seemingly forgetful of this statement, Mr. Aycock then launched into a tirade of abuse, a good deal of which was directed toward Dr. Thompson personally. He strongly censured Dr. Thompson for asking the resignation of his chief clerk because he had gotten drunk.

Referring to the figures from the Secretary of State's office and Dr. Thompson's request that all who desired to might come and examine the books, he dramatically declared that the Democrats would get control of the legislature and that then they would examine the books, and that that would not be all, they would impeach a lot of the high officials of the present administration.

Mr. Aycock's rejoinder was very gorous and eloquent. It dealt almost entirely with the negro question. The abuse of Populists in which he at length indulged, though couched in splendid rhetoric, recalled the days of 1892 and rotten eggs.

He denied Dr. Thompson's assertion that the Democratic party would pass an election law that would disfranchise the ignorant, but failed to state how a law carrying with it the educational or property test to disfranchise the negro could be passed without disfranchising a good portion of the white people as well.

Dr. Thompson spoke briefly in reply to Aycock's rejoinder, he said:

"I challenged him when I left this stand to show wherein his party is regenerated. All that he could say in behalf of his organization is that in 1896 it adopted a platform and nominated a candidate which was acceptable to us. So far as 1898 was concerned he did not say one word, and in order to cover up that failure he launched off in some little personal play upon me. He could not say that the Democratic partyy in 1898 was not the same it was in 1892 when you were justified in leaving it."

Continuing, Dr. Thompson said:

"When a speaker gets up and makes a play upon a man and appeals to prejudice and fails to answer upon a single point, it is the strongest possible proof of everything I have alleged against him. It is the strongest proof that you ought not to go back to the Democratic party, but stand fair and square to the Peoples Party, live through this campaign, and fight them in 1900 to the death. Mr. Aycock knew where the vital point was. He knew the horn upon which I had him. He did not try to get himself down but sat there like a wise man and equalled "nigger," denounced me and every Populist as being no better than negroes. That is the '92 bluster. God bless you we lived through it then and we will live through it during this campaign."

The discussion lasted about four and a half hours.

THE BLUSTER OF BEN AYCOCK

A Feeble Attempt to Screen and Distort the Truth.

Bob Glenn was advertised to speak at Clinton on last Saturday, and a few people about town succeeded in getting themselves in a mighty state of excitement over the coming of this political abuser and mud-slinger, and it was not until the speaking began that they were able to lower their temperature.

There was a horseback patake to the depot to meet the speaker, which took in several streets of the town before reaching the speakers stand. Mr. E. W. Kerr arose to introduce the speaker and announced that Mr. Glenn could not be here to fill his appointment, but that Mr. B. F. Aycock had come in his stead to expound the doctrine of the strait and narrow way as applied to the unterrified Democracy.

About the first thing the speaker said after he left his own introductory was to acknowledge that the Populists were right in leaving the Democratic party, but did not seem to realize the fact that he made himself ridiculous by pleading to them to return now simply upon the strength of his word for it that they have repented, been regenerated and born again, and that it would be rank heresy for anyone to say that the Democrat party ever could fall from grace again. It had fallen once but somehow or other we are to believe that since they have gotten to stealing planks from the Populist platform that we have not got anything left to stand on and that we ought to be willing to occupy just any place or position on this platform of ours which they stole from us and that we should consider it a privilege and honor to do so. They ask us to judge them by their word and not by their works and give them another chance at the offices to sell out for all they are worth.

Now here are some things he said too ridiculous for comment: Said that Democrats gave North Carolina better government and with less money than any other State in the world. The cause for this was that every dollar collected they used for the benefit of the people. That the Democrats did not take politics into the judiciary like the fusionists had done. Talked a great deal about a fusion judge being too drunk to hold court. That the Supreme Court construed laws so there would be enough money in the State Treasury to pay them their salaries. That Cyrus Thompson is a Republican candidate for the United States Senate two years hence, and that he is campaigning the State on Hanna money. That negroes have taken charge of the schools of North Carolina. That Jim Young examined the departments in the white asylum at Raleigh, while the principal who is a Democrat has said time and again that this accusation is a lie. Said that the Populists having proffered the Democrats a proposition of principles upon which to co-operate, and then that the Democrats refused to co-operate he did not see how any Populist could be called upon to vote his party ticket. Said that if the Democrats stole the Populist platform for us not to steal the Republican, but for us to come on and help them use our platform. Said that fusion had put women to ploughing and that he told his wife that he would go out on the campaign and fight until he had changed this wretched state of affairs. Said that the Democrats have no idea of disfranchising the illiterate, while it is a fact that some of the most prominent Democrats in this county have publicly acknowleged that if they got in power again that they would make laws like those in some of the other southern States. That the virtue, honor etc., of the State is endangered on account of fusion, while the facts are that the Populists in some of the negro counties as well as the Populists in the State at large proffered the Democrats co-operation for white government as well as for all other things they claim to desire so much and just so often they have said by their actions and their words that they prefer negroes in office to Populists. That the women see the danger of the scandals and the horrors we are contending with, that the women are aroused and that he appealed to the men to save the women. (We invite Mr. Aycock to inform himself with a comparison of crime in North Carolina and other southern States.) Take offices out and North Carolina would go Democratic by 100,000 tomorrow. Didn't care about Populists holding office but that it is principles he is contending for. Had a great deal to say about Populists voting for Republican goldbugs, but seemed to think it would be alright for them to vote for Democratic goldbugs. Told the negroes how much the Democrats had done for them in the way of education, the establishment of charitable institutions for their race etc., and seemed to think that everything that Democrats did for the nigger was alright, but that anything the Populists did for them was all wrong.

At the close of Mr. Aycock's speech Mr. W. K

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 29, 1898.

The Ticket That Will wic.

The co-operative ticket is as follows:
Senate—J. P. H. Adams.
House—J. C. L. Harris, Rep., L. N. Ranes, Pop., Thad Ivey, Pop.
Clerk—D H Young, Rep.
Register of Deeds—J J Rogers, Pop.
Sheriff—H T Jones, Rep.
Treasurer—Guy V Barnes, Pop.
County Commissioners—Jesse G Ball, Rep., W H Chamblee and Rufus Barbee, Populists.
Coroner—Dr. A O Jones, Rep.
Surveyor—Pittman Stell, Pop.

PUBLIC SPEAKINGS.

Senator Butler's Appointments.

Senator Butler will speak at the following places and dates as given below:

Monroe, Saturday, Ooctober 1st.
Lumberton, Monday, October 3rd.
Dunn, Tuesday, October 4th.
Sanford, Wednesday October 5th.
Louisburg, Thursday, October 6th.
Raleigh, Friday, October 7th.
Salisbury, Saturday, October 8th.
Statesville, Monday, October 10th.
Catawba county, Tuesday October 11th.
Dallas, Wednesday, October 12th.
Shelby, Thursday, October 13th.
Lincolnton, Friday, October 14th.
Rutherfordton, Saturday, October 15th.
Whiteville, Monday October 17th.

Senator Butler to Speak at Dunn.]

Senator Marion Butler will speak at Dunn next Tuesday, October 4th. The people in all the upper end of Sampson should turn out to hear him.

Dr. Thompson will speak at Wentworth, Rockingham county, September 29th.
Wilson, Wilson county, October 4th.
Nashville, Nash county, October 5th.
Raleigh, Wake county, October 7th.

Hon. Hill E. King will address the people at the following places:
October 3rd, (day) Jacksonville, N. C.
October 4th, (day) Mills, N. C.
October 5th, (day) Linwood, N. C.
October 6th, (day) Marines, N.C.
October 7th, (day) Golden Place, N. C.
October 8th, (day) Amans Store, N.C.
October 10th (day) Richlands, N. C.

Hon. Joseph J. Jenkins, Peoples Party candidate for Congress, and Hon. Z. T. Garrett, of Vance county, will speak at the following times and places:
Tuesday, October 4th, Archdale, 2 p. m.
Tuesday, October 4th, Randleman, 8 p. m.
Wednesday, October 5th, Sawyersville, 2 p. m.
Wednesday, October 5th, Cedar Falls, 8 p. m.
Thursday, October 6th, Flower Hill, 1 p. m.
Thursday, October 6th, Ramseur, 8 p. m.
Friday, October 7th, Worthville, 8 p. m.
Saturday, October 8th, Liberty, 10 a. m.

S. Otho Wilson,
Chm'n P. P. Con. Ex. Com. 4th Dis.

The nominees of the Republican and Populist parties will address the people of Wake county at the following times and places:
Auburn, Monday, October 3.
Garner, Monday Night, October 3.
Hood's Store, Tuesday, October 4.
Wakefield, Wednesday, October 5.
Mitchell's Mill, Wednesday Night, October 5.
Wilder's Grove, Thursday, October 6.
Millbrook, Monday, October 10.
Rolesville, Tuesday, October 11.
Forestville, Tuesday Night, October 11.
Law's Store (School House), Wednesday, October 12.
Rogers' Store, Thursday, October 13
Hutchinson's Store, Friday, October 14.
Edwards' Store, Saturday, October 15.
Method, Saturday Night, October 15.

Speaking will begin at 12 o'clock in the appointments for the day, at 8 o'clock for those at night.

It is hoped that the people will come out in great number, and can assure them that they will hear something to pay them for coming. The issues of the day will be discussed, and the many things that have been said detrimental to the present government, will be explained to the satisfaction of all.

S. Otho Wilson,
Chm'n P. P. Ex. Com.
D. H. Young,
Chm'n Rep. Ex. Com.

James B. Lloyd's Appointments.

Captain James B. Lloyd, Peoples Party candidate for Congress for the Second district will speak as follows:
Jackson, Northampton county, Monday October 3rd.
Warrenton, Warren county, Tuesday October 4th.
Halifax, Halifax county, Wednesday October 5th.
Powellsville, Bertie county, Thursday October 6th.

Let there be a large attendance to greet our candidate.

W. E. Fountain,
Chairman Congressional Executive Committee for the Second District.

James B. Lloyd in the Race to Stay.

For The Caucasian.]

Tarboro, N. C., Sept. 17, 1898.

Reports have been circulated that I will withdraw from the race for Congress, and I take this method of saying that there is absolutely no foundation for them.

I will remain in the fight and make a canvass of the district, so no one need be misled or deceived by any such rumors.

James B. Lloyd.

There will be speaking on the political issues of the day at Warsaw in Warsaw township, on the 6th day of October at 12 o'clock, 1898, by Hon. Cyrus Thompson. Everybody come out and hear the issues discussed,

O. L. Ward,
Chm'n P. P. Ex. Com. Duplin County.

Mr. O. W. Sutton Will Stay on the Ticket.

Kenansville, N. C., Sept. 26, '98.

The Peoples Party Executive Committee of Duplin county, met on above date. O. W. Sutton our Populist candidate for the legislature was before the committee and reconsidered his decision as to remaining on the ticket, and decided to continue the legislative candidate. Published by order of executive committee of Duplin county of the Peoples Party.

O. L. Ward,
Chairman Ex. Com. P. P.
T. Jones, Jr. Secretary.

Wake county superior court for the trial of criminal cases only is in session this week, Judge Bryan presiding. There are 95 cases on the docket.

Congressman Fowler, of the third district, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in the city.

Senator Butler and Dr. Thompson will speak at Raleigh in the Academy of Music, Friday, Oct. 7th. The speaking to commence at 12 o'clock noon. Let everybody come to hear these two able champions of the people discuss issues that are of vital importance to the people.

The Caucasian acknowledges the receipt of a number of communications for publication, but owing to the long report of the Thompson-Aycock debate are crowded out of this issue. They will appear in the next issue.

Senator MARION BUTLER and Dr. CYRUS THOMPSON

Will speak at Raleigh, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7th,

At 12 O'clock, Academy of Music.

WAKE COUNTY FINANCES.

Over Forty-Eight Thousand Dollars in Debt When the Democrats Were Turned Out.

The following figures are taken from the official record of the Board of County Commissioners, and has been published before. There has been no attempt by any one to contradict a figure. It is record and absolutely true. The first Monday in December, 1896, the Democratic Board of County Commissioners turned the financial affairs of Wake county over to the present Board, with the following indebtedness against the county:

Bonds issued under chapter 215, Laws 1881	$ 20,000 00
Bonds issued, 1895	5,000 00
Note held by Raleigh Savings Bank	7,735 06
Notes held by Commercial and Farmers Bank	6,000 00
Notes held by King Bridge Co. and others	2,100 00
County warrants floating, unpaid	4,163 30
Bills payable	3,972 20
Total indebtedness	$48,970 56

In 1895 and 1896 the Board had to borrow money. In 1896, as early as May, the Treasury was empty. There were three months, mainly June, July and August, in which there was no money to pay county paper, and it accumulated in the banks to an amount over $6,000.

The records also show the following indebtedness the first Monday in December, 1897, after one year's management by the present Board:

Bonds issued under chapter 215, Laws 1881	$20,000 00
Bonds issued, 1895	5,000 00
Notes held by Raleigh Savings Bank	7,735 06
Notes held by Commercial and Farmers Bank	4,000 00
Notes held by King Bridge Co.	500 00
County warrants not presented	259 63
Bills payable	420 00
Total	$37,894 69

The above shows that the present Board, after paying interest on $48,970 56 left them by the old Board, some at 4 and some at 6 per cent.—say $2,250—reduced the county debt $11 070.

We find by official statements that the total expenses of the county from first Monday in December, 1895, to first Monday in December, 1896, under Democratic management, was just $32,927.71. We find that the total expenses of the county from December, 1896, to December, 1897, was just $27,834.86.

From this should be taken the interest paid on old debt and the difference between the bills payable for both these items are included in the		$ 27,834 86
Interest	$2,250 00	
Difference in bills payable	4,392 20	6,642 20
Total		$21,192 66

A difference in favor of the present Board of just $11,835.05.

Under Democratic administration the county was sinking from $5,000 to $8,000 deeper in debt each year until it reached the sum of $48,970 56.

Under the first year's management of the present administration the wheel has been reversed, and instead of sinking $5,000 to $8,000 deeper, we lessened the debt just $11,070. Now, if the interest of the county had suffered to the amount of this $11,070 it would be different. But go to our county home—well kept. The last grand jury, composed mostly of Democrats, reported it in most excellent condition. More bridges and better bridges have been built (at lower prices, and not by favorites at "bonus prices"). In fact, it is known to all the people in Wake county that there is not a department of county affairs but is managed as well or better than under the former administration.

EXPENSES AT COUNTY HOME AND WORK HOUSE REDUCED.

Expenses from December, 1895, to Dec., 1896, under Democratic management, taken from annual statement		$10,862 94
To this add two items left over for the present Board to pay, viz:		
Dec. 8, W. G. Allen Supt, expenses	$ 500 00	
Feb. 3, W. C. Stronach, & Son, 1 bbl flour, W. G. A	5 50	
	$	505 50
Total		$11,368 44
Expenses from December, 1896, to December, 1897, under present management, taken from annual statem't,	$9 565 08	
From this take above	505 50	
		9,059 58
Difference in favor of present management for 1 year		$2,308 86

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP ROAD DISTRICT.

This department has not been under present management a year yet, but by taking the monthly expenses a net decrease and saving of over 25 per cent. is shown. More and better roads are being built. The books are open in the Register of Deeds office, and any one can verify the above statement.

We submit the above to the voters of Wake county.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold whitch settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at any drugstore.

Grand Jury Report of Martin County Officials.

Below please find report of grand jury, signed by three of the leading Democrats of this county. The Register of Deeds is a Populist and the Sheriff and Treasurer are Republicans.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the grand jury to examine the affairs of the county offices, beg to report that we have examined the offices of the Register of Deeds, County Board of Education and Treasurer, in a partial manner, having only short time to do said work, and pronounce them to be in fine order.

[Signed] G. M. Bumos,
Sully Cooper,
W. S. Barnhill.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

MOTHER! There is no word so full of meaning and about which such tender and holy recollections cluster as that of "Mother"—she who watched over our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. Yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger and all effort should be made to avoid it.

Mother's Friend so assists nature in the change taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread, suffering or gloomy forebodings, to the hour when she experiences the joy of **Motherhood.** Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth natural and easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded to use anything but

MOTHER'S FRIEND

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a MOTHER," says a customer.
Henderson Dale, Carmi, Illinois.

Of Druggists at $1.00, or sent by express on receipt of price. Write for book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THEY MEAN REVOLUTION.

Their Deviltry Openly Declared—An Organized Band of Desperadoes and Deadbeats Moving on the State Treasury.

For The Caucasian.]

There never was a more desperate band of desperadoes and dead-beats than the little click commanded by Simmons, Jarvis & Company. Irresponsible, insolvent, living by their wits, they have taken the job to get the State if possible. They are in for the stuff.

Jarvis, while he was Governor, wore the collar of the Richmond & Danville Railway. This is known to all men.

W. R. Cox, the man who telegraphed to steal Robeson and hold the State in 1895, openly declared to the Washington Post that their purposes is to put the Mississippi and South Carolina election jobs upon the people of this State. He tried to repudiate the interview. The reporter of the Washington Post comes back at him and tells him that he did say it, and that the interview was correctly stated.

In their platform they say they are for a just election law. This means an election law JUST as they want it. They mean revolution.

Aycock, their candidate for Governor, in 1900, declares on the stump that if they get the legislature they will "impeach a lot of them." This means they will trump up any sort of charges against the Treasurer, the Governor, the Secretary of State, and Judges like Clark and Montgomery, and such Superior Court Judges as do not belong to allied monopolies.

They hate Judge Clark worse than they hate Governor Russell, or Marion Butler or Cyrus Thompson. They declare in their corporation sheets he pre-judges cases; that he was treated right by by the Kilgo jury when they entered upon a conviction against him and then proceeded to put him on trial. They say that this is just what he has been doing to the corporations. That he has been entering up condemnation in his mind against them and then sitting in judgment upon them. The corporation lawyers all over the State are laughing and joking about Clark being "given a dose of his own medicine."

Governor Russell has incurred the intense malignity of Simmons and Allen and Jarvis and the gang, because he has broken up their jobs and interfered with their schemes to get money out of the State, and more especially because he is not a slave of the corporations and monopolies.

They mean to disfranchse the Populists and run over them as they did in 1892 and in 1894.

They mean to get a majority of the legislature and take possession of the election machinery, and by this means make the election of 1900 a farce, and then to call a convention and put it in the consitution that nobody shall vote except under the orders of the Democratic machine. This is just what they have done in Mississippi and Louisana.

They mean to punish the Populists and disgrace them and their children.

They mean to get such election machinery as will make it impossible for Marion Butler, or any other than one of their ring to get the vote of a single county for re-election to the Senate in 1900.

These are the expressed opinions of one who understands the machine politician and his tricks, and we believe they mean what he says.

They mean to destroy local self-government, and to put all the power in their little click and rings.

The corporations are their masters, and their masters they mean to serve.

The people are warned of these things and if the people mean to Rule, they can do so. But if they mean that the corporations shall instal their attorneys and agents into offices, why then the people may expect to be Ruled by them. What do the people say? It is not the question of "nigger domination;" it is the question of Morgan and his gang, Ruling with an iron hand in the affairs of our State, that is the issue, and you can't hide it behind the "nigger." It won't hide.

The Caucasian has received the following invitation:

"Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Elma Allen to Mr. William Holmes Fowle, Jr., on Wednesday, October 5th, Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, at two o'clock in St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Mt. Jackson, Virginia."

Mr. Fowle is executive clerk to Governor Russell. He is a nephew of Mrs. Marion Butler and a distant relative of the late Daniel G. Fowle."

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a bottle. Cure Guaranteed. Sold by any Druggist.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nominates Popular Men for County Officers—The Negroes Yield Their Wish for a Place on the Ticket.

The Republicans of Wake county held their nominating convention last Saturday. The convention was largely attended and the ticket nominated met with the hearty appoval of the Republicans everywhere. The matter of placing a colored man on the ticket aroused some discussion, but it was finally amicably adjusted; the colored voters yielding to the action of the convention. Mr. D H. Young was renominated by acclamation. For Sheriff there was placed in nomination Messrs. H. C. Lashley, of Buckhorn; Lonnie Green, of Neuse, and H. T. Jones, the present incumbent.

Mr. Jones received 84 votes, Green 13, and Lashley 5. Mr. Green moved to make the nomination unanimous which was carried. Mr. J. P. H. Adams was nominated for Senator and Mr. J. C. L. Harris for the House. Mr. Jesse Ball, a popular business man of Raleigh, was nominated for county commissioner.

The convention endorsed co-operation with the Populists, and the candidates of both parties are men well qualified to fill the positions for which they are nominated and will be elected by the people next November.

Simmons, Allen and Daniels Mad With the Governor Because He Stopped Their Scheme to Pull the State in the Oyster Fraud Business.

Progressive Farmer.]

We have been informed that an interesting contribution to the public will soon come out in the shape of an exposure of Secret Circular Simmons, W. R. Allen and Josephus Daniels and their ring in connection with the Oyster Frauds. It is well known that Simmons and Allen were very violent against the Governor and Treasurer Worth because they were not allowed to pull the State Treasury to the extent of $5,600 for Oyster Fraud claims. These claims have been pronounced fraudulent by Messrs. Douglas and McIver, the lawyers who made a complete investigation of them, and who are both Democrats.

It seems that W. R. Allen has been quite unfortunate in some of his financing to get fees. It is generally understood that he and Simmons were to get half of the swag in the Oyster Fraud claims. But he is now trying to get to the legislature. He and Simmons and the click get Daniels at Goldsboro, the brother of the News and Observer, and put him up for the Senate from Wayne, Duplin and Pender. The News and Observer Daniels crammed his paper with attacks upon Treasurer Worth and said that Mr. Worth ought to be impeached because he would not pay these fraudulent claims. Now the other Daniels is trying to get in the Senate and Allen in the House and both of them are to steer things for an appropriation to tax the people to pay these Oyster Frauds.

We learn that Allen has a new cause of impeachment against the Governor. He has started an attack in a little Goldsboro paper on the Governor about granting a pardon to one Freeman Davis. The ring sheets have copied it. The story sheet at Charlotte, called the Observer, joins the other slanderers. This Davis was prosecuted by Allen for seducing a colored girl. He was convicted. Allen asked the court to let him off if he would pay $100 in money to the girl. This of course meant $100 to the girl minus so much of it as Allen should take for his fees. The court declined to do this and sent Davis to the penitentiary. An application was made to the Governor for his pardon. The petition for the pardon was signed by all the white people in the neighborhood who were acquainted with the facts, and by all the county officers of Duplin county. Allen heard of the petition and went to the friends of the prisoner, Davis, and told them he wanted $200, that if he could get $200 he would have the the girl and her parents to sign the petition for the pardon, but that if the money was not paid he would prevent the pardon. The $200 not coming, Allen wrote a letter to the Governor saying that he wanted to present reasons against the pardon. The sheriff of Duplin county and many other responsible men informed the Governor of Allen's conduct in trying to extort money from the prisoner as the price of a pardon. When the Governor received this information he told the friends of the prisoner that they should pay $50 to the girl, and that if they did so that he would grant the pardon. This was done and the pardon was issued. The girl got the $50—Allen got left. That's what the matter with Allen.

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.

Co-operation in Wayne.

For The Caucasian.]

Walter, N. C., Sept. 20. '98.

The Republican county convention was held in Wayne county to-day. The Populist county and Senatorial ticket was endorsed in full by a unanimous vote. There was no trouble about co-operation. We go into the campaign in better shape and condition than we have done in the last two campaigns.

The Democrats are badly upset by to-days work; they expected to upset co-operation, but in this they were mistaken.

J. H. Caldwell,
County Chairman.

Mr. W. E. Harris for Senator.

The Populist Senatorial convention composed of the counties of Bertie and Northampton convened by appointment at Roxobel, Bertie county, on the 23rd inst. C. F. Garner, of Garysburg, was selected chairman, with H. P. Howell secretary.

After an informal consultation by delegates on motion, that was seconded by appropriate remarks, W. E. Harris, of Northampton, was unanimously selected as our nominee for the office of Senator, having received the unanmous indorsement of the Republican convention on the 22nd inst., provided he was the choice of the Populist convention. Mr. Harris was present and accepted the nomination, thanking the convention for the confidence reposed in him, and promising if elected to serve them faithfully as Senator. This secures the eletion of Mr. Harris. He has served his people acceptably as county commissioner, is a successful, sober farmer, and has the confidence I believe of the people of all politics.

The greatest unanimity prevailed in the convention, and after speeches by Griffin, White, Ragner and others, adjourned sine die.

C. L. Garner, Chairman.
H. P. Howell, Secretary.
Sept. 24th, '98.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by any Druggist.

POU CHALLENGES DOCKERY

To a Joint Canvass of the District—Mr. Dockery Replies Somewhat After the Style of the Democrats on the Populists Proposition.

Mr. E. W. Pou, Democratic candidate for re-election for Solicitor of the 4th judicial district, sent the following letter to Mr. O. H. Dockery, Jr., co-operative candidate for said office, by a representative of the News and Observer:

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 26, 1898.

Hon. O. H. Dockery, Jr., Republican candidate for Solicitor, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: I respectfully invite you to engage in a series of joint discussions of the political issues of the day at such times and places as may be agreed upon by you or your representative.

Hoping you will favor me with an immediate reply,

I am respectfully,
E. W. Pou.

To which Mr. Dockery replied as follows:

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 27, 1898.

Hon. E. W. Pou, Democratic candidate for Solicitor, Smithfield, N. C.

Dear Sir: I herewith acknowledge receipt of your note of the 26th inst., handed me by a representative of the News and Observer, submitting a proposition for a joint canvass in this judicial district.

In reply to your note I wish to borrow the language of you and your party, in a recent illustrious precedent, in dealing with a proposition from another political party.

First. That your proposition is hereby respectfully declined.

Second. That the Executive Committees of the Republican and Populist parties who have my campaign in charge, hereby instruct me to entertain no further propositions from you or from the representative of the News and Observer.

Very truly yours,
O. H. Dockery, Jr.

A FINE RECORD.

Democratic Incompetency put Davidson County Four Thousand Dollars in Debt—The Reform Administration has Paid off This Debt and Made Other Important Reforms.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 17, 1898.

Editor Caucasian:—I wish to report a few facts from Davidson county.

Prior to 1894 the the Democrats held control of the county affairs the greater part of the time for about sixteen years.

But in 1894, by co-operation between the Republicans and Populists the Democratic candidates for Superior Court Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds and County Treasurer were all defeated. The Superior Court Clerk and Sheriff elected in 1894 were Populists, and the Register of Deeds and County Treasurer were Republicans, but the Board of County Commissioners were all Democrats, and their term of office continued for two years, say until 1896, therefore, we did not get full control of all the county matters until 1896. But when we got full control in 1896 we found the county in debt four thousand dollars under Democratic management.

In the two years that we have had control of the county, we have so far reduced the indebtedness of the county, that all the county bonds and debts have been paid off but one, and the party holding that has been notified by the county commissioners to present that on the first Monday in October next, when that will be paid off and the county freed from all debt.

So much for "fusion incompetency," as the Democratic leaders choose to call it. Again, in 1894, not a room below in the court house had ever been finished, but the Populist Clark and Sheriff finished up their offices and paid for the same out of their own money, not charging or receiving one cent from the county.

The above are the facts from Davidson county.

Geo. E. Hunt, C. S. C.

Why Mr. McKesson Leaves the Democratic Party.

Mr. Charles F. McKesson, of Burke county, in a letter to a friend says:

"As you know, as a Democrat I have earnestly desired and worked for free silver, but since the action of my party at their State Convention it is evident to my mind that the leaders of our party are not sincere, having refused every propoisition from the Populists to carry the State for free silver. Therefore I renounce all further allegiance with the Democratic party, and will in the future devote my time and what talent I may have to bring about the defeat of that party in the State, that our people may at least enjoy the privilege of a free ballot and a fair count."

Bladen's Co-operative Ticket.

The Populists and Republicans will support the following ticket in Bladen:

For the legislature, W. J. Sutton; Clerk of the Court, Alford Atkinson; Register of Deeds, J. R. Dunham; County Commissioners, J. F. Croom, J. R. Thompson, John S. Melvin; Sheriff, E. J. Smith; Treasurer, Daniel Edwards; Surveyor, D. F. McKethem; Coroner, W. B. McGill.

Convention of Ninth Senatorial District.

The Peoples Party convention of the Ninth Senatorial District will be held at Rosehill on the 6th of October.

O. L. Ward,
Chairman of Ex. Com. P. P. of Ninth Senatorial District.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

HOW JOHN R. SMITH WAS ELECTED

Commissioner of Agriculture—Mr. B. F. Aycock Would Do Nothing to Reflect Upon Mr. Smith.

Hon. Cyrus Thompson, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—We have been requested to make a statement as to the facts of the election of John R. Smith to the office of Commissioner of Agriculture by the Board of Agriculture.

It was mentioned to the Board that John R. Smith was about to resign as Superintendent of the State's prison, and that the Governor would appoint to fill the vacancy Mr. James M. Mewboorne, who was then Commissioner of Agriculture, having been previously elected by the Board of Agriculture, and it was proposed to elect Mr. Smith Commissioner of Agriculture in place of Mr. Mewboorne. The suggestion was made that the members of the Board of Agriculture repair to the Governor's offiee and consult him about the matter. Thereupon nearly all of the members of the Board went to the Governor's office and they had an interview with the Governor. Among those present was Benj. F. Aycock, who was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in 1896, who is the brother of Chas. B. Aycock, and who had been appointed by the Governor as a Director on the Board of Agriculture, and who was so appointed as a Democrat. In the interview with the Governor Mr. B. F. Aycock said in substance that he had no objection to voting for Mr. Smith and to electing him as Commissioner of Agriculture, but that he would not be willing to do anything that looked like a reflection against the character of Mr. Smith. The Governor replied that the transfer of Mr. Smith from the one place to the other did not necessarily reflect upon his honesty, but that he was not satisfied with Mr. Smith's management as Superintendent of the State's Prison, and that he thought Mr. Mewboorne would make a capable and efficient officer. The Governor further said that when he appointed John R. Smith he thought that he was qualified for the place; that he had been Sheriff of a large county, and Postmaster of an important town, and so far as was known had filled these places with credit. And further, that he had been recommended by prominent men of both parties, and his appointment had been favorably mentioned by Chas. B. Aycock, and had been urged by ex-Judge William R. Allen, both Democrats. Mr. B. F. Aycock replied that he himself would have recommended Mr. Smith if he had been applied to. Mr. Ray, of Watauga, a member of the Board, made some reference to the possibility of the Board being criticised for electing a man as Commissioner of Agriculture who had not given satisfaction in the office of Superintendent of State's Prison. At this point Mr. Aycock arose from his chair and said he would not want to hear anybody say anything against the integrity or honesty of Mr. Smith, for he had known him all his life.

The members of the Board then went back to their office in the Agricultural Building. The resignation of Mr. Mewboorne was then read and accepted, and Mr. Smith was unanimously elected, Mr. Aycock being present and concurring with the other members of the Board.

Very truly yours,
J. M. Allen,
H. E. King,
J. C. L. Harris,
Members Board Agriculture.

A STRONG NATION

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depend upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

Attention Peoples Party Chairmen.

The following letter is being sent out from Peoples Party headquarters:

Sept. 15, 1896.

Dear Sir:—Please send a list of your County Executive Committee Chairman and precinct Chairman, also Chairman of your Senatorial district at an early date. We are revising our books and would like to get the correct list where there has been a change. We will begin to send out our hand book, etc., as soon as we get the list. Let us hear from you at once or as soon as your committees are elected. Respectfully,

Henry N. Clark,
Manager Peoples Party Headquarters.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

WHY EX-JUDGE ALLEN OBJECTED TO A PARDON

Granted by Governor Russell to Freeman Davis—Allen Wanted pay for his Services to the Prosecutrix or the Defendant—Sued Safler—A Letter Explaining the Whole Case.

The Goldsboro Argus invented and published a story, which was freely reprinted in the Democratic papers in the State to the effect that one, Freeman Davis, colored, had been pardoned by Governor Russell, over the protest of Ex Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, who was assistant prosecutor in the case. That said Davis had been convicted on the charge of seduction at the December term of Duplin court, and sentenced by Judge Robinson to two years in the penitentiary. The article then cites that the same political influences that accomplished Davis' pardon were at work to thwart his conviction, but he was convicted in spite of them. An attempt was then made to palliate his punishment, but this was rejected by the indignant judge, who passed sentence. Before judgment was pronounced an effort was made to induce the judge not to send him to the penitentiary, upon the payment of a certain sum to the prosecutrix, but the judge refused to agree to this.

The article does not mention that Mr. Allen was the prime mover to suspend judgment, if a certain sum of money was paid to the prosecutrix so that he might get a grab at the "certain sum" to be paid the woman.

The following letter written to Gov. Russell by Sheriff Moore, of Duplin, will throw some light on the subject, (while familiar to Mr. Allen and the Argus, though they carefully withheld this from the public) that the people ought to read in connection with the case:

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, '98.

Governor D. L. Russell,

Dear Sir:—I had promised Freeman Davis to see you when I carried him up to the penitentiary, but I had a very sick baby and had to send a deputy.

The first action brought against Davis in this matter was a bastardly proceeding.

The Constable who served the warrant said that the defendent insisted on a trial, but it was not tried and prosecutors proposed a compromise.

I have before me an affidavit filed in the case which states that Roxanna Hall being duly sworn says she cannot obtain sufficient evidence to convict the said Freeman Davis.

I have also have before me receipts showing that Freeman Davis paid prosecutrix $27.50 and their names are signed by L. V. Grady.

This receipt from the woman states that it is in full settlement of all claims she has or is about to have against him.

A short while after this settlement they brought another action for the same offense, this time for seduction.

This warrant was placed in my hands and the girl's father came to me and asked me not to serve it, stated that they were not ready for trial, and insisted that I hold it up for some time.

I refused to hold up the warrant as a menace and served it.

W. R. Allen assisted L. V. Grady in the prosecution. After Davis was sentenced to two years Allen tried to persuade the court to change the sentence and require defendent to pay the woman $100 instead of serving two years.

Since the trial I heard L. V. Grady say that he thought it very doubtful, or did not believe that Davis was the father of the child.

During court here last week Mr. Allen came to Thad Jones and myself and told us that Davis came very near being pardoned, but that it was held up, said further that he had just consulted the prosecutors and they were willing to do as he directed, then proposed that if Freeman Davis would pay $200 he would have the prosecutors join in the petition for pardon.

As we have asked you to pardon this man I feel that these facts should be laid before you.

Our courts should not be prostituted by allowing prosecutors (or prosecution) in the name of the State to extort money.

Your early action granting our petition will be highly appreciated.

I close transcript of the record.

If you require the $50 to be paid to the woman I assure you it will be done.

Yours etc.,
[Signed] D. Moore,
Sheriff Duplin County.

SPAIN'S GREATEST NEED.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcellona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves has caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by any Druggist.

The Caucasian $1 per year. Now is the time to subscribe.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

YOU CAN GET BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN'S PANTS MADE TO MEASURE FOR LITTLE MORE THAN COST OF THE GOODS.

THE COMPANY PAYS FREIGHT ON WOOL AND WILL GIVE YOU PROMPT RETURNS.

If you want to exchange your wool or have it manufactured into the best Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels and Yarns to be had in America. If you want the best made and most comfortable fitting pants you ever wore; if you want to trade with the cleverest men you ever had any dealings with, try the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS and you will never regret it. They have one of the largest mills in the South. They ship their goods to nearly every State in the Union, and the quality of their work is unexcelled.

Write them for their handsome new catalogue, and do not dispose of your wool until you see it. Address,

CHATHAM M'F'G. CO., Proprietors. . . ELKIN, N. C.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

FOR THE CURE OF THE

Liquor, Opium, Coacoine and Other Drug Addictions, Nerve Exhaustion and the Tobacco Habit,

Greensboro, N. C.

This is the only Keeley Institute in North Carolina, and owing to its beautiful and healthy location, its elegant buildings and attractive environments, its well supplied table and skilful management, it presents to the unfortunate a perfect asylum for rest and complete restoration.

If you have a friend afflicted with any of the above addictions, write for their illustrated Hand-book, entitled "THE NEW MAN."

Address
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

STOP CHEWING!

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Will re-open September 1, 1898, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate. For catalogues address

Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY,
Raleigh, N. C.

Claremont College,

HICKORY, N. C.

Best college in the South for women. A noted health resort in the mountains of Western N. C., chartered by the State. Elegant buildings. Faculty of 14 University men and women. Students from nearly every Southern State, also from Canada, Northern and Western States. Ten full courses of study. Home comforts. Write for catalogue.

S. P. HATTON, A. M., Ph. B., Pres.

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Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

Address,

JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department.

Whereas official information has been received at this Department that J. G. Sears recently whipped a prisoner named James Lowe to death while said Lowe was working on one of the State farms in Northampton county,

And whereas it appears that the said J. G. Sears has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him;

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said J. G. Sears to the Sheriff of Northampton county at the court-house in Jackson, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the one hundred and twenty-

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 29, 1898.

The Ticket That Will win.

The co-operative ticket is as follows:
Senate—J. P. H. Adams.
House—J. C. L. Harris, Rep., L. N. Banes, Pop., Thad Ivey, Pop.
Clerk—D H Young, Rep.
Register of Deeds—J J Rogers, Pop.
Sheriff—H T Jones, Rep.
Treasurer—Guy V Barnes, Pop.
County Commissioners—Jesse G Ball, Rep., W H Chamblee and Rufus Barbee, Populists.
Coroner—Dr. A O Jones, Rep.
Surveyor—Pittman Stell, Pop.

PUBLIC SPEAKINGS.

Senator Butler's Appointments.

Senator Butler will speak at the following places and dates as given below:
Monroe, Saturday, October 1st.
Lumberton, Monday, October 3rd.
Dunn, Tuesday, October 4th.
Sanford, Wednesday October 5th.
Louisburg, Thursday, October 6th.
Raleigh, Friday, October 7th.
Salisbury, Saturday, October 8th.
Statesville, Monday, October 10th.
Catawba county, Tuesday October 11th.
Dallas, Wednesday, October 12th.
Shelby, Thursday, October 13th.
Lincolnton, Friday, October 14th.
Rutherfordton, Saturday, October 15th.
Whiteville, Monday October 17th.

Senator Butler to Speak at Dunn.]

Senator Marion Butler will speak at Dunn next Tuesday, October 4th The people in all the upper end of Sampson should turn out to hear him.

Dr. Thompson will speak at Wentworth, Rockingham county, September 29th.
Wilson, Wilson county, October 4th.
Nashville, Nash county, October 5th.
Raleigh, Wake county, October 7th.

Hon. Hill E. King will address the people at the following places:
October 3rd, (day) Jacksonville, N. C.
October 4th, (day) Mills, N. C.
October 5th, (day) Linwood, N. C.
October 6th, (day) Marines, N.C.
October 7th, (day) Golden Place, N. C.
October 8th, (day) Amans Store, N.C.
October 10th (day) Richlands, N. C.

Hon. Joseph J. Jenkins, Peoples Party candidate for Congress, and Hon. Z. T. Garrett, of Vance county, will speak at the following times and places:
Tuesday, October 4th, Archdale, 2 p. m.
Tuesday, October 4th, Randleman, 8 p. m.
Wednesday, October 5th, Sawyersville, 2 p. m.
Wednesday, October 5th, Cedar Falls, 8 p. m.
Thursday, October 6th, Flower Hill, 1 p. m.
Thursday, October 6th, Ramseur, 8 p. m.
Friday, October 7th, Worthville, 8 p. m.
Saturday, October 8th, Liberty, 10 a. m.

S. Otho Wilson,
Chm'n P. P. Con. Ex. Com. 4th Dis.

The nominees of the Republican and Populist parties will address the people of Wake county at the following times and places:
Auburn, Monday, October 3.
Garner, Monday Night, October 3.
Hood's Store, Tuesday, October 4.
Wakefield, Wednesday, October 5.
Mitchell's Mill, Wednesday Night, October 5.
Wilder's Grove, Thursday, October 6.
Millbrook, Monday, October 10.
Rolesville, Tuesday, October 11.
Forestville, Tuesday Night, October 11.
Law's Store (School House), Wednesday, October 12.
Rogers' Store, Thursday, October 13
Hutchinson's Store, Friday, October 14.
Edwards' Store, Saturday, October 15.
Method, Saturday Night, October 15.
Speaking will begin at 12 o'clock in the appointments for the day, at 8 o'clock for those at night.
It is hoped that the people will come out in great number, and can assure them that they will hear something to pay them for coming. The issues of the day will be discussed, and the many things that have been said detrimental to the present government, will be explained to the satisfaction of all.

S. Otho Wilson,
Chm'n P. P. Ex. Com.
D. H. Young,
Chm'n Rep. Ex. Com.

James B. Lloyd's Appointments.

Captain James B. Lloyd, Peoples Party candidate for Congress for the Second district will speak as follows:
Jackson, Northampton county, Monday October 3rd.
Warrenton, Warren county, Tuesday October 4th.
Halifax, Halifax county, Wednesday October 5th.
Powellsville, Bertie county, Thursday October 6th.
Let there be a large attendance to greet our candidate.

W. E. Fountain,
Chairman Congressional Executive Committee for the Second District.

Jamas B. Lloyd in the Race to Stay.

For The Caucasian.]

Tarboro, N. C., Sept. 17, 1898.

Reports have been circulated that I will withdraw from the race for Congress, and I take this method of saying that there is absolutely no foundation for them.

I will remain in the fight and make a canvass of the district, so no one need be misled or deceived by any such rumors.

James B. Lloyd.

There will be speaking on the political issues of the day at Warsaw in Warsaw township, on the 6th day of October at 12 o'clock, 1898, by Hon. Cyrus Thompson. Everybody come out and hear the issues discussed,

O. L. Ward,
Chm'n P. P. Ex. Com. Duplin County.

Mr. O. W. Sutton Will Stay on the Ticket.

Kenansville, N. C., Sept. 26, '98.

The Peoples Party Executive Committee of Duplin county, met on above date. O. W. Sutton our Populist candidate for the legislature was before the committee and reconsidered his decision as to remaining on the ticket, and decided to continue the legislative candidate. Published by order of executive committee of Duplin county of the Peoples Party.

O. L. Ward,
Chairman Ex. Com. P. P.
T. Jones, Jr. Secretary.

Wake county superior court for the trial of criminal cases only is in session this week, Judge Bryan presiding. There are 95 cases on the docket.

Congressman Fowler, of the third district, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in the city.

Senator Butler and Dr. Thompson will speak at Raleigh in the Academy of Music, Friday, Oct. 7th. The speaking to commence at 12 o'clock noon. Let everybody come to hear these two able champions of the people discuss issues that are of vital importance to the people.

The Caucasian acknowledges the receipt of a number of communications for publication, but owing to the long report of the Thompson-Aycock debate are crowded out of this issue. They will appear in the next issue.

Senator MARION BUTLER and Dr. CYRUS THOMPSON

Will speak at Raleigh, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7th,

At 12 O'clock, Academy of Music.

WAKE COUNTY FINANCES.

Over Forty-Eight Thousand Dollars in Debt When the Democrats Were Turned Out.

The following figures are taken from the OFFICIAL RECORD of the Board of County Commissioners, and has been published before. There has been no attempt by any one to contradict a figure. It is record and absolutely true. The first Monday in December, 1896, the Democratic Board of County Commissioners turned the financial affairs of Wake county over to the present Board, with the following indebtedness against the county:

Bonds issued under chapter 215, Laws 1881	$ 20,000 00
Bonds issued, 1895	5,000 00
Note held by Raleigh Savings Bank	7,735 06
Notes held by Commercial and Farmers Bank	6,000 00
Notes held by King Bridge Co. and others	2,100 00
County warrants floating, unpaid	4,163 30
Bills payable	3,972 20
Total indebtedness	$48,970 56

In 1895 and 1896 the Board had to borrow money. In 1896, as early as May, the Treasury was empty. There were three months, mainly June, July and August, in which there was no money to pay county paper, and it accumulated in the banks to an amount over $6,000.

The records also show the following indebtedness the first Monday in December, 1897, after one year's management by the present Board:

Bonds issued under chapter 215, Laws 1881	$20,000 00
Bonds issued, 1895	5,000 00
Notes held by Raleigh Savings Bank	7,735 06
Notes held by Commercial and Farmers Bank	4,000 00
Notes held by King Bridge Co.	500 00
County warrants not presented	259 63
Bills payable	420 00
Total	$37,894 69

The above shows that the present Board, after paying interest on $48,970 56 left them by the old Board, some at 4 and some at 6 per cent.—say $2,250—reduced the county debt $11 070.

We find by official statements that the total expenses of the county from first Monday in December, 1895, to first Monday in December, 1896, under Democratic management, was just $32,927.71. We find that the total expenses of the county from December, 1896, to December, 1897, was just $27,834.86.

From this should be taken the interest paid on old debt and the difference between the bills payable for both these items are included in the		$ 27,834 86
Interest	$2,250 00	
Difference in bills payable	4,392 20	6,642 20
Total		$21,192 66

A difference in favor of the present Board of just $11,835.05.

Under Democratic administration the county was sinking from $5,000 to $8,000 deeper in debt each year until it reached the sum of $48,970 56.

Under the first year's management of the present administration the wheel has been reversed, and instead of sinking $5,000 to $8,000 deeper, we lessened the debt just $11,070. Now, if the interest of the county had suffered to the amount of this $11,070 it would be different. But go to our county home—well kept. The last grand jury, composed mostly of Democrats, reported it in most excellent condition. More bridges and better bridges have been built (at lower prices, and not by favorites at "bonus prices"). In fact, it is known to all the people in Wake county that there is not a department of county affairs but is managed as well or better than under the former administration.

EXPENSES AT COUNTY HOME AND WORK HOUSE REDUCED.

Expenses from December, 1895, to Dec., 1896, under Democratic management, taken from annual statement		$10,862 94
To this add two items left over for the present Board to pay, viz:		
Dec. 8, W. G. Allen Supt, expenses	$ 500 00	
Feb. 3, W. C. Stronach, & Son, 1 bbl flour, W. G. A	5 50	
		$ 505 50
Total		$11,368 44
Expenses from December, 1896, to December, 1897, under present management, taken from annual statem't,	$9 565 08	
From this take above	505 50	
		9,059 58
Difference in favor of present management for 1 year		$2,308 86

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP ROAD DISTRICT.

This department has not been under present management a year yet, but by taking the monthly expenses a net decrease and saving of over 25 per cent. is shown. More and better roads are being built. The books are open in the Register of Deeds office, and any one can verify the above statement.

We submit the above to the voters of Wake county.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold whitch settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at any drugstore.

Grand Jury Report of Martin County Officials.

Below please find report of grand jury, signed by three of the leading Democrats of this county. The Register of Deeds is a Populist and the Sheriff and Treasurer are Republicans.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the grand jury to examine the affairs of the county offices, beg to report that we have examined the offices of the Register of Deeds, County Board of Education and Treasurer, in a partial manner, having only short time to do said work, and pronounce them to be in fine order.

[Signed] G. M. Bumos,
Sully Cooper,
W. S. Barnhill.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

MOTHER! There is no word so full of meaning and about which such tender and holy recollections cluster as that of "Mother"—she who watched over our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. Yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger and all effort should be made to avoid it.

Mother's Friend so assists nature in the change taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread, suffering or gloomy forebodings, to the hour when she experiences the joy of **Motherhood.** Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth natural and easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded to use anything but

MOTHER'S FRIEND

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a MOTHER," says a customer. Henderson Dale, Carmi, Illinois.

Of Druggists at $1.00, or sent by express on receipt of price. Write for book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THEY MEAN REVOLUTION.

Their Devilry Openly Declared—An Organized Band of Desperadoes and Deadbeats Moving on the State Treasury.

For The Caucasian.]

There never was a more desperate band of desperadoes and dead-beats than the little click commanded by Simmons, Jarvis & Company. Irresponsible, insolvent, living by their wits, they have taken the job to get the State if possible. They are in for the stuff.

Jarvis, while he was Governor, wore the collar of the Richmond & Danville Railway. This is known to all men.

W. R. Cox, the man who telegraphed to steal Robeson and hold the State in 1895, openly declared to the Washington Post that their purposes is to put the Mississippi and South Carolina election jobs upon the people of this State. He tried to repudiate the interview. The reporter of the Washington Post comes back at him and tells him that he did say it, and that the interview was correctly stated.

In their platform they say they are for a just election law. This means an election law JUST as they want it. They mean revolution.

Aycock, their candidate for Governor, in 1900, declares on the stump that if they get the legislature they will "impeach a lot of them." This means they will trump up any sort of charges against the Treasurer, the Governor, the Secretary of State, and Judges like Clark and Montgomery, and such Superior Court Judges as do not belong to allied monopolies.

They hate Judge Clark worse than they hate Governor Russell, or Marion Butler or Cyrus Thompson. They declare in their corporation sheets he pre-judges cases; that he was treated right by by the Kilgo jury when they entered upon a conviction against him and then proceeded to put him on trial. They say that this is just what he has been doing to the corporations. That he has been entering up condemnation in his mind against them and then sitting in judgment upon them. The corporation lawyers all over the State are laughing and joking about Clark being "given a dose of his own medicine."

Governor Russell has incurred the intense malignity of Simmons and Allen and Jarvis and the gang, because he has broken up their jobs and interfered with their schemes to get money out of the State, and more especially because he is not a slave of the corporations and monopolies.

They mean to disfranchise the Populists and run over them as they did in 1892 and in 1894.

They mean to get a majority of the legislature and take possession of the election machinery, and by this means make the election of 1900 a farce, and then to call a convention and put it in the constitution that nobody shall vote except under the orders of the Democratic machine. This is just what they have done in Mississippi and Louisana.

They mean to punish the Populists and disgrace them and their children.

They mean to get such election machinery as will make it impossible for Marion Butler, or any other than one of their ring to get the vote of a single county for re-election to the Senate in 1900.

These are the expressed opinions of one who understands the machine politician and his tricks, and we believe they mean what he says.

They mean to destroy local self-government, and to put all the power in their little click and rings.

The corporations are their masters, and their masters they mean to serve

The people are warned of these things and if the people mean to Rule, they can do so. But if they mean that the corporations shall instal their attorneys and agents into offices, why then the people may expect to be Ruled by them. What do the people say? It is not the question of "nigger domination;" it is the question of Morgan and his gang, Ruling with an iron hand in the affairs of our State, that is the issue, and you can't hide it behind the "nigger." It won't hide.

The Caucasian has received the following invitation:

"Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Elma Allen to Mr. William Holmes Fowle, Jr., on Wednesday, October 5th, Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, at two o'clock in St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Mt. Jackson, Virginia."

Mr. Fowle is executive clerk to Governor Russell. He is a nephew of Mrs. Marion Butler and a distant relative of the late Daniel G. Fowle."

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a bottle. Cure Guaranteed. Sold by any Druggist.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nominates Popular Men for County Officers—The Negroes Yield Their Wish for a Place on the Ticket.

The Republicans of Wake county held their nominating convention last Saturday. The convention was largely attended and the ticket nominated met with the hearty approval of the Republicans everywhere. The matter of placing a colored man on the ticket aroused some discussion, but it was finally amicably adjusted; the colored voters yielding to the action of the convention. Mr. D H. Young was renominated by acclamation. For Sheriff there was placed in nomination Messrs. H. C. Lashley, of Buckhorn; Lonnie Green, of Neuse, and H. T. Jones, the present incumbent.

Mr. Jones received 84 votes, Green 13, and Lashley 5. Mr. Green moved to make the nomination unanimous which was carried. Mr. J. P. H. Adams was nominated for Senator and Mr. J. C. L. Harris for the House. Mr. Jesse Ball, a popular business man of Raleigh, was nominated for county commissioner.

The convention endorsed co-operation with the Populists, and the candidates of both parties are men well qualified to fill the positions for which they are nominated and will be elected by the people next November.

Simmons, Allen and Daniels Mad With the Governor Because He Stopped Their Scheme to Pull the State in the Oyster Fraud Business.

Progressive Farmer.]

We have been informed that an interesting contribution to the public will soon come out in the shape of an exposure of Secret Circular Simmons, W. R. Allen and Josephus Daniels and their ring in connection with the Oyster Frauds. It is well known that Simmons and Allen were very violent against the Governor and Treasurer Worth because they were not allowed to pull the State Treasury to the extent of $5,600 for Oyster Fraud claims. These claims have been pronounced fraudulent by Messrs. Douglas and McIver, the lawyers who made a complete investigation of them, and who are both Democrats.

It seems that W. R. Allen has been quite unfortunate in some of his financing to get fees. It is generally understood that he and Simmons were to get half of the swag in the Oyster Fraud claims. But he is now trying to get to the legislature. He and Simmons and the click get Daniels at Goldsboro, the brother of the News and Observer, and put him up for the Senate from Wayne, Duplin and Pender. The News and Observer Daniels crammed his paper with attacks upon Treasurer Worth and said that Mr. Worth ought to be impeached because he would not pay these fraudulent claims. Now the other Daniels is trying to get in the Senate and Allen in the House and both of them are to steer things for an appropriation to tax the people to pay these Oyster Frauds.

We learn that Allen has a new cause of impeachment against the Governor. He has started an attack in a little Goldsboro paper on the Governor about granting a pardon to one Freeman Davis. The ring sheets have copied it. The story sheet at Charlotte, called the Observer, joins the other slanderers. This Davis was prosecuted by Allen for seducing a colored girl. He was convicted. Allen asked the court to let him off if he would pay $100 in money to the girl. This of course meant $100 to the girl minus so much of it as Allen should take for his fees. The court declined to do this and sent Davis to the penitentiary. An application was made to the Governor for his pardon. The petition for the pardon was signed by all the white people in the neighborhood who were acquainted with the facts, and by all the county officers of Duplin county. Allen heard of the petition and went to the friends of the prisoner, Davis, and told them he wanted $200, that if he could get $200 he would have the girl and her parents to sign the petition for the pardon, but that if the money was not paid he would prevent the pardon. The $200 not coming, Allen wrote a letter to the Governor saying that he wanted to present reasons against the pardon. The sheriff of Duplin county and many other responsible men informed the Governor of Allen's conduct in trying to extort money from the prisoner as the price of a pardon. When the Governor received this information he told the friends of the prisoner that they should pay $50 to the girl, and that if they did so that he would grant the pardon. This was done and the pardon was issued. The girl got the $50—Allen got left. That's what the matter with Allen.

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.

Co-operation in Wayne.

For The Caucasian.]

Walter, N. C., Sept. 20. '98.

The Republican county convention was held in Wayne county to-day. The Populist county and Senatorial ticket was endorsed in full by a unanimous vote. There was no trouble about co-operation. We go into the campaign in better shape and condition than we have done in the last two campaigns.

The Democrats are badly upset by to-days work; they expected to upset co-operation, but in this they were mistaken.

J. H. Caldwell,
County Chairman.

Mr. W. E. Harris for Senator.

The Populist Senatorial convention composed of the counties of Bertie and Northampton convened by appointment at Roxobel, Bertie county, on the 23rd inst. C. F. Garner, of Garysburg, was selected chairman, with H. P. Howell secretary.

After an informal consultation by delegates on motion, that was seconded by appropriate remarks, W. E. Harris, of Northampton, was unanimously selected as our nominee for the office of Senator, having received the unanimous indorsement of the Republican convention on the 22nd inst., provided he was the choice of the Populist convention. Mr. Harris was present and accepted the nomination, thanking the convention for the confidence reposed in him, and promising if elected to serve them faithfully as Senator. This secures the eletion of Mr. Harris. He has served his people acceptably as county commissioner, is a successful, sober farmer, and has the confidence I believe of the people of all politics.

The greatest unanimity prevailed in the convention, and after speeches by Griffin, White, Ragner and others, adjourned sine die.

C. L. Garner,
Chairman.
H. P. Howell,
Secretary.
Sept. 24th, '98.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by any Druggist.

POU CHALLENGES DOCKERY

To a Joint Canvass of the District—Mr. Dockery Replies Somewhat After the Style of the Democrats on the Populists Proposition.

Mr. E. W. Pou, Democratic candidate for re-election for Solicitor of the 4th judicial district, sent the following letter to Mr. O. H. Dockery, Jr., co-operative candidate for said office, by a representative of the News and Observer:

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 26, 1898.

Hon. O. H. Dockery, Jr., Republican candidate for Solicitor, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: I respectfully invite you to engage in a series of joint discussions of the political issues of the day at such times and places as may be agreed upon by you or your representative.

Hoping you will favor me with an immediate reply,

I am respectfully,
E. W. Pou.

To which Mr. Dockery replied as follows:

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 27, 1898.

Hon. E. W. Pou, Democratic candidate for Solicitor, Smithfield, N. C.

Dear Sir: I herewith acknowledge receipt of your note of the 26th inst., handed me by a representative of the News and Observer, submitting a proposition for a joint canvass in this judicial district.

In reply to your note I wish to borrow the language of you and your party, in a recent illustrious precedent, in dealing with a proposition from another political party.

First. That your proposition is hereby respectfully declined.

Second. That the Executive Committees of the Republican and Populist parties who have my campaign in charge, hereby instruct me to entertain no further propositions from you or from the representative of the News and Observer.

Very truly yours,
O. H. Dockery, Jr.

A FINE RECORD.

Democratic Incompetency put Davidson County Four Thousand Dollars in Debt—The Reform Administration has Paid off This Debt and Made Other Important Reforms.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 17, 1898.

Editor Caucasian:—I wish to report a few facts from Davidson county.

Prior to 1894 the the Democrats held control of the county affairs the greater part of the time for about sixteen years.

But in 1894, by co-operation between the Republicans and Populists the Democratic candidates for Superior Court Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds and County Treasurer were all defeated. The Superior Court Clerk and Sheriff elected in 1894 were Populists, and the Register of Deeds and County Treasurer were Republicans, but the Board of County Commissioners were all Democrats, and their term of office continued for two years, say until 1896, therefore, we did not get full control of all the county matters until 1896. But when we got full control in 1896 we found the county in debt four thousand dollars under Democratic management.

In the two years that we have had control of the county, we have so far reduced the indebtedness of the county, that all the county bonds and debts have been paid off but one, and the party holding that has been notified by the county commissioners to present that on the first Monday in October next, when that will be paid off and the county freed from all debt.

So much for "fusion incompetency," as the Democratic leaders choose to call it. Again, in 1894, not a room below in the court house had ever been finished, but the Populist Clark and Sheriff finished up their offices and paid for the same out of their own money, not charging or receiving one cent from the county.

The above are the facts from Davidson county.

Geo. E. Hunt, C. S. C.

Why Mr. McKesson Leaves the Democratic Party.

Mr. Charles F. McKesson, of Burke county, in a letter to a friend says:

"As you know, as a Democrat I have earnestly desired and worked for free silver, but since the action of my party at their State Convention it is evident to my mind that the leaders of our party are not sincere, having refused every proposition from the Populists to carry the State for free silver. Therefore I renounce all further allegiance with the Democratic party, and will in the future devote my time and what talent I may have to bring about the defeat of that party in the State, that our people may at least enjoy the privilege of a free ballot and a fair count."

Bladen's Co-operative Ticket.

The Populists and Republicans will support the following ticket in Bladen:

For the legislature, W. J. Sutton; Clerk of the Court, Alford Atkinson; Register of Deeds, J. R. Dunham; County Commissioners, J. F. Croom, J. R. Thompson, John S. Melvin; Sheriff, E. J. Smith; Treasurer, Daniel Edwards; Surveyor, D. F. McKethem; Coroner, W. B. McGill.

Convention of Ninth Senatorial District.

The Peoples Party convention of the Ninth Senatorial District will be held at Rosehill on the 6th of October.

O. L. Ward,
Chairman of Ex. Com. P. P. of Ninth Senatorial District.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

HOW JOHN R. SMITH WAS ELECTED

Commissioner of Agriculture—Mr. B. F. Aycock Would Do Nothing to Reflect Upon Mr. Smith.

Hon. Cyrus Thompson, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—We have been requested to make a statement as to the facts of the election of John R. Smith to the office of Commissioner of Agriculture by the Board of Agriculture.

It was mentioned to the Board that John R. Smith was about to resign as Superintendent of the State's prison, and that the Governor would appoint to fill the vacancy Mr. James M. Mewboorne, who was then Commissioner of Agriculture, having been previously elected by the Board of Agriculture, and it was proposed to elect Mr. Smith Commissioner of Agriculture in place of Mr. Mewboorne. The suggestion was made that the members of the Board of Agriculture repair to the Governor's office and consult him about the matter. Thereupon nearly all of the members of the Board went to the Governor's office and they had an interview with the Governor. Among those present was Benj. F. Aycock, who was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in 1896, who is the brother of Chas. B. Aycock, and who had been appointed by the Governor as a Director on the Board of Agriculture, and who was so appointed as a Democrat. In the interview with the Governor Mr. B. F. Aycock said in substance that he had no objection to voting for Mr. Smith and to electing him as Commissioner of Agriculture, but that he would not be willing to do anything that looked like a reflection against the character of Mr. Smith. The Governor replied that the transfer of Mr. Smith from the one place to the other did not necessarily reflect upon his honesty, but that he was not satisfied with Mr. Smith's management as Superintendent of the State's Prison, and that he thought Mr. Mewboorne would make a capable and efficient officer. The Governor further said that when he appointed John R. Smith he thought that he was qualified for the place; that he had been Sheriff of a large county, and Postmaster of an important town, and so far as was known had filled these places with credit. And further, that he had been recommended by prominent men of both parties, and his appointment had been favorably mentioned by Chas. B. Aycock, and had been urged by ex-Judge William R. Allen, both Democrats. Mr. B. F. Aycock replied that he himself would have recommended Mr. Smith if he had been applied to. Mr. Ray, of Watauga, a member of the Board, made some reference to the possibility of the Board being criticised for electing a man as Commissioner of Agriculture who had not given satisfaction in the office of Superintendent of State's Prison. At this point Mr. Aycock arose from his chair and said he would not want to hear anybody say anything against the integrity or honesty of Mr. Smith, for he had known him all his life.

The members of the Board then went back to their office in the Agricultural Building. The resignation of Mr. Mewboorne was then read and accepted, and Mr. Smith was unanimously elected, Mr. Aycock being present and concurring with the other members of the Board.

Very truly yours,
J. M. Allen,
H. E. King,
J. C. L. Harris,
Members Board Agriculture.

A STRONG NATION

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depend upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

Attention Peoples Party Chairmen.

The following letter is being sent out from Peoples Party headquarters:

Sept. 15, 1896.

Dear Sir:—Please send a list of your County Executive Committee Chairman and precinct Chairman, also Chairman of your Senatorial district at an early date. We are revising our books and would like to get the correct list where there has been a change. We will begin to send out our hand book, etc., as soon as we get the list. Let us hear from you at once or as soon as your committees are elected.

Respectfully,
Henry N. Clark,
Manager Peoples Party Headquarters.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

WHY EX-JUDGE ALLEN OBJECTED TO A PARDON

Granted by Governor Russell to Freeman Davis—Allen Wanted pay for his Services to the Prosecutrix or the Defendant Must Suffer—A Letter Explaining the Whole Case.

The Goldsboro Argus invented and published a story, which was freely reprinted in the Democratic papers in the State to the effect that one, Freeman Davis, colored, had been pardoned by Governor Russell, over the protest of Ex Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, who was assistant prosecutor in the case. That said Davis had been convicted on the charge of seduction at the December term of Duplin court, and sentenced by Judge Robinson to two years in the penitentiary. The article then cites that the same political influences that accomplished Davis' pardon were at work to thwart his conviction, but he was convicted in spite of them. An attempt was then made to palliate his punishment, but this was rejected by the indignant judge, who passed sentence. Before judgment was pronounced an effort was made to induce the judge not to send him to the penitentiary, upon the payment of a certain sum to the prosecutrix, but the judge refused to agree to this.

The article does not mention that Mr. Allen was the prime mover to suspend judgment if a certain sum of money was paid to the prosecutrix so that he might get a grab at the "certain sum" to be paid the woman.

The following letter written to Gov. Russell by Sheriff Moore, of Duplin, will throw some light on the subject, (while familiar to Mr. Allen and the Argus, though they carefully withheld this from the public) that the people ought to read in connection with the case:

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, '98.

Governor D. L. Russell,

Dear Sir:—I had promised Freeman Davis to see you when I carried him up to the penitentiary, but I had a very sick baby and had to send a deputy.

The first action brought against Davis in this matter was a bastardly proceeding.

The Constable who served the warrant said that the defendent insisted on a trial, but it was not tried and prosecutors proposed a compromise.

I have before me an affidavit filed in the case which states that Roxanna Hall being duly sworn says she cannot obtain sufficient evidence to convict the said Freeman Davis.

I have also have before me receipts showing that Freeman Davis paid prosecutrix $27.50 and their names are signed by L. V. Grady.

This receipt from the woman states that it is in full settlement of all claims she has or is about to have against him.

A short while after this settlement they brought another action for the same offense, this time for seduction.

This warrant was placed in my hands and the girl's father came to me and asked me not to serve it, stated that they were not ready for trial, and insisted that I hold it up for some time.

I refused to hold up the warrant as a menace and served it.

W. R. Allen assisted L. V. Grady in the prosecution. After Davis was sentenced to two years Allen tried to persuade the court to change the sentence and require defendent to pay the woman $100 instead of serving two years.

Since the trial I heard L. V. Grady say that he thought it very doubtful, or did not believe that Davis was the father of the child.

During court here last week Mr. Allen came to Thad Jones and myself and told us that Davis came very near being pardoned, but that it was held up, said further that he had just consulted the prosecutors and they were willing to do as he directed, then proposed that if Freeman Davis would pay $200 he would have the prosecutors join in the petition for pardon.

As we have asked you to pardon this man I feel that these facts should be laid before you.

Our courts should not be prostituted by allowing prosecutors (or prosecution) in the name of the State to extort money.

Your early action granting our petition will be highly appreciated.

I close transcript of the record.

If you require the $50 to be paid to the woman I assure you it will be done.

Yours etc.,
[Signed] D. Moore,
Sheriff Duplin County.

SPAIN'S GREATEST NEED.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcellona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves has caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by any Druggist.

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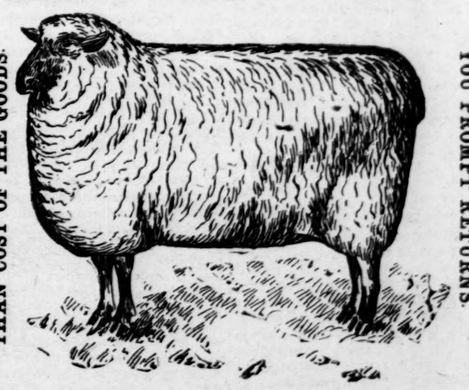

If you want to exchange your wool or have it manufactured into the best Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels and Yarns to be had in America. If you want the best made and most comfortable fitting pants you ever wore; if you want to trade with the cleverest men you ever had any dealings with, try the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS' and you will never regret it. They have one of the largest mills in the South. They ship their goods to nearly every State in the Union, and the quality of their work is unexcelled.

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It would pay you whether you combine the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, expels the nicotine poison, purifies the blood, makes you strong, manly, full of vigor and ambition. Don't be a slave to the filthy habit. Let NO-TO-BAC help you. Thousands have. 50c, $1, at druggists. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

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Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

Address,

JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department.

Whereas official information has been received at this Department that J. G. Sears recently whipped a prisoner named James Lowe to

W. J. BRYAN FOR CO OPERATION.

Why Silver Democrats and Populists and Silver Republicans Should Co-operate.

"While it is always difficult to secure harmonious co-operation between distinct and separate political organizations, there are times when this co-operation is both wise and necessary. In the campaign of 1896 the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans united in demanding the immediate restoration at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and they agreed in declaring that the money question was of paramount importance at that time.

The question now arises, should these three political organizations act together in the Congressional campaign of 1898.

I answer without hesitation, yes.

Those who answer no must assume the burden of proving first, that co-operation was unwise in 1896, or second, that conditions have so changed as to make unwise now what was wise then. The defeat that befell the allied forces does not prove co-operation at that time to have been unwise, unless it can be shown that some one party would have been more successful than the three combined.

Co-operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. Campaigns generally turn upon a few issues, sometimes upon one, and events do much to determine which issue shall most absorb public attention.

If the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans were agreed upon but one question, that question might be important enough to justify co-operation, although the parties differed on all other subjects; but those who advocate the union of the principal reform forces against the common enemy, can point not to one, but to a number of reforms which are demanded with equal emphasis by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

FIRST—THEY ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO GOLD MONO-METALLISM.

SEECOND—THEY DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF BIMETALISM AT THE PRESENT RATIO BY THE INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THIS COUNTRY.

THIRD—THEY OPPOSE THE RETIREMENT OR THE GREENBACKS.

FOURTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY BY NATIONAL BANKS.

FIFTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF INTEREST BEARING BONDS IN TIME OF PEACE.

SIXTH—THEY FAVOR THE INOCME TAX AS A MEANS OF RAISING A PART OF THE REVENUE NECESSARY TO ADMINISTER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SEVENTH—THEY FAVOR THE ABOLITION OF TRUSTS.

EIGHTH—THEY ARE OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

NINTH—THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION AS A MEANS OF SETTLING DISPUTES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Here are nine issues which are not only important in themselves, but are now prominently before the people. Are these reforms worth securing? These questions were submitted to the people at the last election, butthey were not settled, and will not be settled until they are settled right.

The Conspiracy of Gold and Monopoly.

The Republican party is trying to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. Even now it is endeavoring to secure legislative indorsement of the policy of paying all coin obligations in gold. It pretends to be much concerned about national honor and the public credit. The leaders of the party know that debtor, whether a public debtor or a private debtor, meets all the requirements of the law, moral as well as statutory, when he discharges his obligation according to the terms of the contract. They know that all through the war the government, and private debtors as well, paid coin obligations in gold, although gold was worth three cents on the dollar less than Silver. And yet, these leaders would accuse Abraham Lincoln of dishonor rather than incur the displeasure of the Wall street magnates, who now control the financial policy of the Republican party.

These leaders know that if the Federal Government declares its purpose to pay all coin obligations in gold, its example will be used as an argument to force gold contracts up on State and Municipal Government, and upon private citizens. These leaders know that if their scheme is carried out, the very existence of these gold obligations will be urged as a reason why bimetalism should not be restored.

If the Republicans obtain control of the Senate and House in the election of 1898, there is no doubt, that they will, by law, surrender the contract right which the government now has, to pay coin obligations in silver (of which we are large producers) and bind the nation to pay in gold (an appreciating metal, the production of which is largely controlled by England.)

The Republican party will, if it obtains control of Congress in 1898, abandon the system which gives the debtor the option, and substitute a new system, which, permits the money lenders to choose the coin of payment, and second, allows them to increase the purchasing power of the dollars which they demand, to the impoverishment of the wealth producers of the world.

Let Each Voter Answer These Questions.

Should those who oppose this financial heresy, this child of greed and avarice, fight each other while the American people are bound with fetters of gold?

The administration is clearly committed to the policy of opposing independent bimetalism help the administration by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury is planning the retirement of the greenbacks. Should those who oppose retirement of greenbacks help to destroy them by fighting each other?

The administration has recommended an enlargement of the privileges and profits of national banks of issue. Should those who oppose national banks of issue strengthen the banks by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury asks authority to issue interest-bearing bonds. Should those who oppose such bonds aid in increasing the interest-bearing debt by fighting each other?

Income tax Needed.

Our Federal taxes are collected entirely from import duties and internal revenue duties, both systems bearing more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. The Republicans refuse to grant the relief which could be secured through an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax. Should those who favor an income tax oppose this needed reform by fighting each other?

Trusts Must go.

Trusts are being organized on every hand, and the political as well as the industrial welfare of the country is being menaced by these great aggregations of capital. Should those who oppose trusts aid in perpetuating their existence by fighting each other?

Down With Government by Injunction

Government by injunction has, ever since the election of 1896, developed new dangers, and to-day threatens the existence of trial by jury. Should those who oppose government by injunction aid in making it a permanent part of our judicial system by fighting each other?

Recent events have shown the necessity for arbitration as a means of settling difficulties between labor and capital and the Federal Government, by applying the principle to carriers engaged in interstate commeree, would set a most salutary example to the States. Should those who favor arbitration, by fighting each other, deny to the laboring men this great boon?

If the questions above presented have lost none of their importance, it would seem that co-operation is proper now, if proper 18 months ago, unless it can be shown that the parties which could trust each other then cannot do so now. As there has been no national convention since 1896, it is impossible to judge of the present intentions of the three parties unless we take for our criterian the actions of those who stand in a representative capacity.

The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans who in 1896 favored the reforms which I have mentioned favor them to-day. There is not a prominent man of any of the parties which united in 1896 who has abandoned any of the reforms which drew the parties together.

The Gold Syndicate and the Trusts Will be United.

The advocates of the gold standard, the enemies of independent bimetalism, the opponents of the greenbacks, the friends of national bank notes, the defenders of trusts, the suporters of government by injunction, and those who object to arbitration and an income tax—all these find no difficulty in uniting on the main issues, no matter how much they may differ upon minor ones.

Shall Those Oppsed be United.

Shall the friends of reform show less earnestness or less sagacity? Reforms are often delayed by an attempt to secure too much, while progress is usually made a little at a time. If one cherishes the hope of laying up a competency for old age, he does not refuse to save anything until he can save all that he desires. If he is wise he lays aside a little each day and makes it the foundation for his fortune. Society moves forward slowly. Circumstances make it possible to rise to a plane a little higher than that occupied before, and from this new vantage ground the fight is renewed for the capture of some greater height. Holland has expressed an idea which may well be applied to the unceasing contest waged by those who would improve the condition of society and promote the welfare of the human race. He says:

"Heaven is not gained by a single bound,
We build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount to its summit round by round."

He Says Let Other Issues Wait.

Many millions of our people believe that the reforms above enumerated will bring vast advantages to the producers of wealth, but whether the advantage be much or little, these are the things which lie immediately in front of us, and they be decided one way or the other before more remote questions, even though they be greater ones, can be seriously considered. What though there be questions which may ultimately separate those who fought together in the last campaign, will Democrats, Populists or Silver Republicans be the worse for having secured those things for which they are jointly contending?

Strength in Union Weakens in Division.

Attention is a means to an end, not the end itself. To secure a few things is better than to advocate many things and get nothing. Our opponents not only recognize that there is strength in union, but they also recognize that there is weakness in division, and therefore they may be expected to present a united front whenever the interests of aggregated wealth are attacked, and they may be expected to spread dissensions wherever possible among the reform forces.

Schemes of the Enemy.

The Democrats will be warned against becoming tainted with Populism, and yet Jefferson denounced banks of issue, and Jackson entered into a contest with the money power before there was a Populist party, while the bimetallic system was established in the United State before any political party was organized. Our enemies will warn the Populists against association with the Democrats, and with unstinted praise commend those who are credited with "putting principal above office." The Republican party will gladly leave the Populists in possession of all the principles, so long as the Republicans are permitted to hold all the offices, because politicel principles are of no service to the public until they are enforced, through the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government. The Silver Republicans will be asked to listen to the stern song of international bimetallists, and warned against the contaminating influence of both Democrats and Populists. As an ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure, so a dollar spent in separating the reform forces will be more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.

An Emergency is Upon us.

In great crisis the patriotism of the American people always rises sufficient for any emergency. An emergency is now upon us; it will require all the intelligence and patriotism of the people to rescue the government from the hands of a party which has become the defender and abettor of every form of political vice. In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co-operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due, and that that party which bears the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will, in the end, receive due credit for every honest endeavor.

W. J. BRYAN.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Are You Going to Pittsburg?

From Oct. 7th to 12 h the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell round trip tickets to Pittsburg, via Washington or Baltimore, from Norfolk and Old Point, at $10 00 each, account Knights Templar Conclave.

Tickets are valid for return passage until Oct. 17th inclusive, with privilege of extension to Oct. 31, by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents. For tickets and further information, apply to

ARTHUR G. LEWIS,
S. P. A., Balt. & Ohio R. R.
Norfolk, Va.
(Under Atlantic hotel.)

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said Township at the primaries called to elect delegates to the county nominating conventions, under call of the County Chairman: Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairman of the several Township, Ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place of the county nominating conventions of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said county Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The executive committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that compose the said Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the State chairman, the chairman of Congressional executive committees, and one member elected by each Congressional Convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

SEC. 5. In case any above named committee fails to report to its convention while in session as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 6. The county executive committee, Congressional executive committees, Judicial executive committees shall report sheir action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before an adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 7. The State convention shall elect six members of the Executive Committee at large, and may elect a State chairman or leave the State Committee to elect its own chairman, who may or may not be a member of said comittee. But each State chairman shall serve until his successor is elected. The six members at large of the State committe and the State chairman shall constitute the Central Executive Committee.

SEC. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all the vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committees.

SEC. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectfully, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SEC 11 That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. Each township, primary of the Peoples Party shall send to the County Convention three delegates, and one additional delegate for every 25 votes, or majority fraction thereof, east for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892. But where a township is divided into precinct, ward, or other sub-division of a township then in lieu of the above each such subdivision shall send to the County Convention, one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 25 votes or majority fraction thereof.

SEC. 2. Each county convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof east for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892: Provided that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3 It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different districts, and state conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State chairman.

SEC. 4 All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation and who are in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and of guaranteeing to each political party thé right to representation on all election boards, which shall be of their own selection, to prevent disfranchising voters by partisan election boards; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the People's party to secure these reforms, are invited to particiipate in all People's party primaries and conventions.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and produce.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 17th day of May, 1898, hereby affirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina. To this end we contend that it is of vital importance for each political party to have on all election boards, representatives of their own selection. We condemn the Republican party and those who joined with it in the last legislature to strike this just, essential and vital provision from the election law of 1895; and we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts in the next legislature to re-enact this provision into law.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

We are in favor of guaranteeing in the respective counties the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people, under proper safeguards, to guarantee the best possible government to each county; and we pledge the People's party to the continued support and maintenance of that principle, and warn the voters of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and to make all the money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

DENOUNCE SPAIN'S POLICY.

To avenge the Maine, to advance republican institutions, and in the interests of humanity, the brutal and treacherous Spaniards should be driven from the western hemisphere and a Republican form of government established in the islands which she has misgoverned, robbed, persecuted and pillaged.

AGAINST ISSUING INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

We condemn the present national administration for its efforts to fasten upon the people and future generations the burden of interest bearing bonds and for endorsing and carrying out the infamous bond and monopoly policy of the preceding administration of Grover Cleveland.

We commend the action of the Populists, silver Republicans and silver Democrats in Congress for their wise, brave and patriotic course in solidly co-operating to strike out the bond provision of the pending war revenue bill and to substitute therefor an issue of greenbacks and the coinage of the silver seinorage to carry on the war.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the General Assembly of 1895.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last 2 General Assemblies has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision.

NON-PARTIZAN JUDICIARY.

Our Judiciary should be kept above the plane of partisan politics. To this end we appeal to all good citizens to join us in our efforts to make a non-partisan judiciary an established and permanent feature of our State government.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals

FREE PASSES.

We call attention to the interference of railroad corporations in our politics as one of the greatest sources of corruption in our State and national governments. Free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations are among the most poisonous and effective weapons to corrupt politics and defeat the will of the people in legislative halls. Therefore we favor a law not only forbidding the giving of free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations, but also forbidding anyone except the actual employees of said corporations from receiving the same.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS BY THE PEOPLE.

No State has a better railroad commission law than North Carolina; but the public has not received the benefit the law was designed to produce on account of the failure of our railroad commissioners to do their duty under the law. As one remedy for this evil we are in favor of the election of railroad commissioners by a direct vote of the people.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

We favor a reduction of freight, express and passenger rates, telegraph and telephone tariffs to the same level to which the general range of prices of products has fallen under the gold standard. If the Railway Commission continues to refuse to do its duty in this respect, we are in favor of such reduction being made directly by the next Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3 000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that the mysterious power of a strong railroad lobby prevented the last legislature from enacting the necessary legislation to enable the State to make an investigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all [classes of citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial and especially wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and the defendants are rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject including an alien law similar to the Wisconsin statute, so as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when actions are brought against them. We also recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

A JUST DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

We favor the principle of direct legislation known as the Initiative and Referendum, in order to restore and preserve the rule of the people. "It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declaration of Jefferson that the people are capable of self-government, nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds to Lincoln's idea that this should be a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

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STATIONS	No. 403. Passenger daily. P. M.	No. 41 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
Lv New York, Penn. R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 05am	9 00am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington	.....	*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R	.....	*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 13pm	3 48am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

STATIONS	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R	.....	*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington	.....	*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Norfolk	*7 35am	*5 35pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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TIME TABLE 5.

To take effect Sunday June 19, 1898, at 12 m.

Supersedes Time Table 4 of Nov. 28, 1897, and supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

STATIONS	5 Passenger daily. P. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W Lv Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
Bests	s 5 40	s 4 00
W LaGrange*	s 5 49	s 4 09
Falling Creek	s 6 00	s 4 20
W Kinston*	s 6 12	s 4 32
Caswell	f 6 21	f 4 41
Ar Lv Dover	s 6 30	s 4 50
W Core Creek	s 6 42	s 5 02
Tuscarora	f 6 54	f 5 14
Clark's	f 7 00	f 5 20
W Ar Newbern*	s 7 15 s 7 25	s 5 35 s 5 45
Lv Riverdale	s 7 50	f 6 10
Croat